# The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.——£3 PER ANNUM.] VOL. XXX. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1851. No. 4336 {CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE Steam - Ship EAGLE, J. J. Warner, Commander, will sail THIS DAY, *Wednesday, at 8 p.m.*
JAMES PATERSON.
H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf. 6845

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.

THE regular trader EBENEZER, 120 tons burthen, will be despatched for the above on the 13th instant. For freight or passage apply on board; or to
JAMES COOK
Circular Quay, April 9. 7025

PACKET FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.

THE schooner FREDERICK GRIFFITHS, 80 tons, Deering, master, with despatch.
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf, April 8. 7003

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE fine fast-sailing schooner ELIZABETH COHEN, Charles Watson, master, will leave the Union Wharf for the above port, This Afternoon, Wednesday, wind and weather permitting. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
HENRY COHEN.
6878 Office, No. 38, Hunter-street.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE fine clipper schooner ELIZABETH JANE, George Easton, master, will positively sail this day, at four P.M., wind and weather permitting.
For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to
THOMAS CROFT,
7044 Commercial Wharf.

A REGULAR TRADER FOR MORETON BAY.

THE clipper schooner BEAVER, R. Cooper, master, just arrived, and will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply to the master on board; or to
THOMAS CROFT.
7045 Commercial Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY,

THE fine schooner LAVINA. 90 tons burthen, J. Murphy, master, having most of her cargo on board, will sail positively on Saturday next, 12th instant, (wind and weather permitting). For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board; or to
HENRY CLARKE,
Union Wharf.
April 9. 7021

PACKET FOR MORETON BAY.

THE A1 clipper barque EMMA, 300 tons, John Allen, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will sail positively on Saturday, 12th instant, weather permitting. She has only two cabins disengaged, for which early application is necessary.
For particulars apply to Captain Allen, on board; or to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf, April 8. 7002

FOR HOBART TOWN,
WITH HER USUAL DESPATCH.

THE well-known packet brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Pockley, commander.
This vessel will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and will have despatch. Has room for three cabin passengers. Apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
7016 Queen-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON.

THE fast sailing schooner ALICE, 120 tons burthen, will be despatched immediately on discharge of her inward cargo.
Has room for a few tons of light freight.
Apply to Captain Robertson, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP,
6930 7, Jamison-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.

THE fine schooner J. LOVETT, 200 tons burthen, J. Sommerville, Commander, will positively sail on Saturday evening, the 12th instant, weather permitting.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
7005 489, George-street.

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.

THE fine first-class brig WANDERER, R. M. Jackson, commander, having made a quick passage to Geelong, is now hourly expected, and will be dispatched six days after arrival.
For freight or passage, (having very comfortable accommodations, beds, bedding, and the best wines and provisions found on board free of extra charge) apply to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
7000 489, George-street.

GEELONG DIRECT.

THE regular trader LILLIAS, 100 tons burthen, daily expected, and will be despatched immediately after arrival. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES COOK.
Circular Quay, April 9. 7023

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing packet brig LOUISA, 182 tons, William Heslop, commander.
This vessel will be ready to receive cargo on Thursday morning, and will have her usual despatch.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or, to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.
April 8. 7016

FOR TAHITI DIRECT.

THE Belgian ship OCEANIE, 521 tons register, Captain G. Radon, will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to
HENRY MOORE.
Miller's Point, February 21. 6162

FOR WELLINGTON AND PORT COOPER.

THE first-class schooner PERSEVERANCE, 120 tons, Marshall, Commander.
Freight intended for this vessel for Wellington must be on board before Thursday, at 12 o'clock. Her stay at that port will not exceed a few days. From thence she will proceed to the New Canterbury Settlement (commonly known as Port Cooper). All freight intended for that Settlement must be alongside before 12 o'clock on Friday, or it cannot be received. Passengers for Wellington and Port Cooper will do well to apply immediately, to prevent disappointment, on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
7020 Queen-street.

FOR LYTTLETON,
(Port Victoria, commonly known as Port Cooper,)
AND OTAGO.

THE fine brig PIONEER, 200 tons burthen, Captain Ellis, will have quick despatch for the above ports.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply on board; to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER;
or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
6704 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FIRST SHIP
FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

THE fine first-class ship JOHNSTONE, 600 tons burthen, T. B. Harrison, commander. This fine ship so well-known in the London trade for her rapid passages, offers a most desirable opportunity to passengers proceeding to California. She is now alongside the Circular Wharf, where intending passengers can inspect her accommodations.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Harrison, on board, to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.,
Spring-street;
Or to JOHN MACNAMARA,
6490 Queen-street.

FIRST AMERICAN SHIP
FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE FINE SHIP ROBERT BOWNE, 505 tons, F. G. Cameron, Commander, having all her cargo on board, will sail direct for San Francisco on 10th proximo.
This ship is now alongside the Circular Wharf, where parties are invited to inspect her accommodations.
For passage apply to the master, on board; or, to
S. WILKINSON, Jun.,
Macquarie-place.
March 27. 6108

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU.

TO succeed the Adirondack, that fine A1 Ship EDGAR, Captain Smith, 600 tons burden; has all her dead weight engaged, and will sail for the above port with despatch.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Circular Quay, or to
F. W. CLARKE,
6227 Jamison-street.

FOR VALPARAISO AND LIMA.

THE A1 ship PETREL, 848 tons, T. Taylor, Commander, will sail about 12th April.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to
GEORGE CRAWLEY,
6970 Campbell's Wharf.

FOR HONGKONG VIA NEWCASTLE.

THE fine first-class barque GEORGE BUCKHAM, 385 tons register, John Matches, commander, is now loading at Newcastle for Hongkong direct.
For passage only, apply to
HENRY MOORE,
Miller's Point.

The George Buckham is open for engagement to return from China to Manila, until her departure from Newcastle 5805

FOR HONGKONG AND AMOY.

THE FINE SHIP GENERAL PALMER, 571 tons register, T. Bickford Simpson, commander, will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to
HENRY MOORE.
6154 Miller's Point, Sydney.

FOR AMOY DIRECT.

THE first-class barque DUKE OF ROXBURGH, 498 tons register, E. J. F. Kitsopp, Commander, will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to
HENRY MOORE.
6933 Miller's Point.

FOR MADRAS.
Under engagement with the Australian Agricultural Company to sail 15th April.

THE fine A1 ship TARTAR, 600 tons, James Rudge, commander (belonging to Messrs. Green, of Blackwall), will sail from Port Stephens as above, and having a limited number of stalls disengaged, presents an excellent opportunity for shipping Horses as well as for general cargo to the above port. Horses will be received on board either at Sydney or Port Stephens.
The accommodation for passengers is very superior, and the vessel carries a surgeon.
Apply to the Captain, on board; or, to
4830 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES PER SCOTIA.
The first ship of the season through Torres Straits.

THE A1 ship SCOTIA, 800 tons, Thomas Strickland, commander, will receive Horses on board until Saturday, the 12th, and sail on Tuesday, the 15th instant.
From her capacity and ventilation, she is the finest ship that has left this port with Horses, has six hatches on her main deck, with three patent ventilators, and fourteen large ports on each side between decks; a few stalls only are disengaged, and early application is necessary.
Passengers by the overland route to England, are invited to inspect her cabin accommodations, which are first-rate.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to
6895 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.;

FOR CHARTER,

THE fine fast-sailing A1 barque LADY SALE, 388 tons register, T. Jackson, commander. Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
7027 700, George-street.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.

THE FINE SHIP CHARLOTTE JANE, A1, 730 tons, Alexander Lawrence, Commander, has one poop cabin disengaged, and room for two steerage passengers. Immediate application is necessary to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; to
MACKINTOSH AND HIRST; or,
J. B. METCALFE.
April 5. 6811

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE A1 British-built ship GLEN HUNTLEY, 505 tons register, Samuel Paterson, commander. Has almost all her wool engaged, and will sail early in April. Has excellent cabin accommodations.
For freight or passage apply to Captain PATERSON, at Botts' Wharf; to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
Or, to
6308 ROBERT HOW.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
To sail on the 16th instant.

THE fine, fast-sailing first class barque "GLENBERVIE," 400 tons register, J. B. Fullarton, Commander.
For passage only apply to the Commander, on board; or to
CAMPBELL AND CO.
Campbell's Wharf, April 9. 6999

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing A1 ship DUKE OF WELLINGTON, 560 tons register, R. M. Miller, commander.
Having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged will have quick despatch. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or, to
6818 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast-sailing ship THOMAS ARBUTHNOT, A1, 620 tons register, G. H. Heaton, commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, she will meet with immediate despatch.
Has superior accommodations for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.;
Or,
5445 L. AND S. SPYER.

FOR LONDON,

THE A1 Brig LADY MARGARET, 284 tons, James Grant, commander, having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with despatch.
For freight or passage, apply on board or to
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.
March 17. 5407

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
To any part of the West Coast of South America not north of Panama.

THE A1 first-class ship GARLAND, 891 tons register, William Hairow, master. Apply to
GEORGE CRAWLEY,
6987 Campbell's Wharf.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE fine fast-sailing teak built ship ORIENTAL, 900 tons burthen, G. Hyde, commander. Apply on board; or to
6995 F. MITCHELL AND CO.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

A VESSEL of about 400 tons.
Apply to
BUYERS & LOCHHEAD,
7014 Harrington-street.

MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE,
MACQUARIE-PLACE.

APPLICATIONS for Insurances will be received daily, from ten to four o'clock.
JOHN B. METCALFE,
Ship and Insurance Broker.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an adjourned Meeting of the Members of this Company will be held on the premises of the Hunter's River Steam Navigation Company, Sussex-street, Sydney, on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Committee appointed to draw up and prepare a Deed of Settlement, and for the transaction of any other general business concerning the affairs of the Company.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
April 8. 7049

KENNETH MATHIESON, Ship Builder, formerly of Clyde, now commencing business in the yard of the late Mr. James Munn, Miller's Point. Orders in any of the branches of the above named business that he may be favoured with, left at present at the residence of Captain DRYSDALE, Prince-street, North end, will be punctually attended to. 7019

CARD.—Mr. P. J. DOWNEY, Architect and Surveyor, has removed his Office from his residence, William-street, to the first floor *over* Dr. Harpur's, corner of King and York streets. 6971

REMOVAL.—The Subscribers have Removed their business from Hunter-street to the stores recently occupied by Messrs. L. and S. Samuel, at the rear of Gill's Hotel, Pitt-street.
EDWARD YOUNGMAN AND CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Pitt-street, December 20. 11973

NOITCE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned, in returning thanks to his numerous customers and the public generally for the large amount of patronage received since his commencement in Market-street, begs respectfully to acquaint them that he has removed to those commodious premises lately occupied by Mr. William Barnett, (No. 368, George-street), opposite the *Market*, which from their proximity to that place, he has decided on calling
MARKET HOUSE.
The proprietor would direct the attention of Families and Housekeepers to his Stock in the above place, which will comprise the usual assortment of Groceries, Provisions, and Oilman's Stores, with the advantage of being select and cheaper than any other house.
Having made arrangements for a regular supply of the best Wollongong Butter, families would effect a saving by sending their orders to *Market House*, where they can obtain an excellent Butter for Ten-pence per lb.
Prime Bathurst Cheese, 8d. per lb.
Fresh roll Butter received twice a week
Hams, Bacon, &c., &c.
JOHN HUGHES,
Market House,
7054 358, George-street, opposite the Market.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!

VENETIAN CASINO!

MR. A. EMANUEL'S SECOND PROMENADE CONCERT, AND CONCERT DANSANTE, THIS EVENING, Wednesday, April 9, AT THE ROYAL HOTEL.

PROGRAMME.
PART 1.

CONCERT.
1. Introductive Operatic airs—City Band.
2. Vocal duet—"Blow gentle Gales"—Mrs. Emanuel and Mr. Barton—Loder.
3. Song—"Where the Bee sucks"—Mrs. Pyne—Dr. Arne.
4. Song—"Philip the Falconer"—Mr. Barton—Loder.
5. Song—"Tell me my Heart"—Mrs. Emanuel—Loder.
6. Song—"My Mother bids me bind my hair"—Mrs. Pyne—Haydn.
7. Song—"Here's to the Maid with the love-laughing eye"—Mr. Barton—Macfarren.
8. Song—"Thou art gone from my gaze"—Mrs. Emanuel—Linley.
9. Duet—"The Syren and Friar"—Mrs. Pyne and Mr. Barton—Emanuel.

PART 2.

DANCING.
1. Set of Quadrilles.
2. Polka.
3. Deux Temps Waltz
4. Scottische.
5. Set of Quadrilles.
6. Polka.
7. Spanish Waltz.
8. Scottische.
9. Set of Quadrilles.
10. Polka.

Doors open at half-past seven. Concert to commence precisely at eight o'clock. Dancing at nine.
Tickets of admission, One Shilling—to be had only of Mr. Sparks, at the Royal Hotel. 7022

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9.

A GRAND NIGHT'S PERFORMANCE!

AT MALCOLM'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS, York-street. THIS EVENING, April 9.
The evening's entertainments will commence with an act of horsemanship, entitled the BRIGAND'S FLIGHT, by Mr. Williams.
After which, the celebrated Equestrienne, Miss Griffiths, will appear in a graceful act entitled the FLYING ZEPHYR.
To be succeeded by a MOCK MINUET, on Stilts, by Master Bird.
After which, a most graceful act of equestrianism, entitled the TYROLESE SHEPHERD, and THE SWISS MILKMAID, by Mr. Jones and Miss Griffiths.

An interval of fifteen minutes.
Part II. will commence with the celebrated animals May Fairy and Black Bess going through their surprising performances, attended by Mr. Jones.
To be succeeded by Mr. Hughes, the American Slack Rope Vaulter, going through his surprising Evolutions on the CORDE VOLANTE.
After which, the Bohemian Brothers will go through (hitherto) unequalled scenes in the Circle.
To be followed by a Dance by Mr. Jones, entitled the Flag Hornpipe.
After which, an act of horsemanship, entitled THE SHIPWRECKED SAILOR, introducing the celebrated Tableaux Vivant, by Messrs. Raymond, Williams, and Albrey. William, the shipwrecked sailor, Mr. Jones.
The whole to conclude with a serio-comic Ballet, entitled LOVE IN RUSTIC LIFE; or, THE DISAPPOINTED NABOBS. Introducing a real Country Dance with six horses. Walter Bertram, a gardener, Mr. Random; William, a rustic, in love with his daughter, Mr. Raymond; Hassan a rich East Indiaman, Mr. Williams; Monsieur de Vignon, Mr. Barclay; La Fayette, a dancing master, Mr. Jones; John Bull, Mr. Green; Lucy Bertram, Miss Griffiths; Mrs. Bertram, an avaricious old lady, Mr. Hughes.

Riding Master, Mr. Jones; Ring and Ballet Master, Mr. Raymond; Clowns, Messrs. Random and Albry; Master of the Horse, Mr. Barclay; Equerry to the Establishment, Mr. Stewart. Boxes 3s., pit 2s., gallery 1s. Half-price to boxes and pit at nine o'clock. Children under twelve half price. Carriages will be in attendance at half-past 10 o'clock. Doors open at half-past seven, and the performance commence at eight precisely. 7036

GROCOTT'S DISSOLVING VIEWS. — In consequence of the machinery necessary for the introduction of the New Lights required for the
DISSOLVING VIEWS,
J. T. Grocott was compelled to postpone the Exhibition until THIS DAY, Wednesday, April 9.
Music Saloon, 486, George-street,
Open from 3 to 5 o'clock, and from 8 to 10 o'clock. 7058

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE Wholesale Agent for the sale of the above Medicines begs to call the attention of the public to the following case of cure of a malady to which the inhabitants of this colony seem peculiarly liable, namely—the loss of their fingers from poisonous wounds:—
To Mr. S. Emanuel, Agent for Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Goulburn.
Sir,—I beg to inform you, for the benefit of the public, of the following cure effected on me by the use of the above Pills and Ointment. I was killing a pig and was bit in the finger, and was very bad, and under four doctors, who wanted to cut my hand off; and when I would not consent, I could get no cure. I was advised to use Holloway's Pills and Ointment, and am happy to say, after using them for one month, I am entirely cured.
CHARLES HUGGINS.
Nadgengomar Creek, near Braidwood,
March 27.

CAUTION!—None are Genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted on every Pot and Box, with the same words woven in the water mark of the books of direction wrapped round the medicines.
Should unprincipled venders recommend parties asking for Holloway's Pills and Ointment not to buy them, but to take something else in their stead, they do so only for the purpose of getting a greater profit by what they wish them to purchase.
J. K. HEYDON, Wholesale Agent,
7087 78, King street.

WOOLLENS. WOOLLENS. WOOLLENS.

J. T. WOODS feels much pleasure in calling the attention of gentlemen (who may require rich materials for winter trousers) that he has opened three cases of fancy doeskins of the latest and most fashionable patterns, commencing at the extremely low price of 2s. 9½d.
N. B.—The most liberal allowance made to the trade. 7051

FRENCH MERINOS. FRENCH MERINOS

J. T. WOODS has opened one case of genuine French merinos, in every shade, at 4s. 4½d. per yard, sold by most houses at 6s. 6d.; superior imitation ditto, at 1s. 9½d. 7052

BLANKETS FOR THE COLONY.

J. T. WOODS has opened ten bales of real Witney blankets, commencing at 6s. 9d. per pair.
Sydney House,
7053 270, Pitt-street.

DOAK AND KERR beg to inform the ladies of Sydney that they have just received, ex Oriental, their winter supply of Millinery, consisting of drawn silk, satin, velvet, Terry velvet bonnets, with a large assortment of velvet, satin, watered silk, tweed and Llama cloth cloaks, paletots, visites, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
The following goods suitable for the May Ball
Lace dresses and worked muslin robes in endless varieties, blond, flower and gold blond head dresses, boquets, rich sash ribbons, &c., &c.
These goods will be found on inspection the most fashionable lot of goods that can be seen out of London.
French merinos of every colour, at 4s. 9d. per yard.
208, Pitt-street, April 8. 7043

ADVERTISEMENT.

CRIMPING CASE.— The question having been asked the undersigned by several of his friends if he was the O'Neil, the tailor of Lower George-street alluded to in the crimping case at the Water Police Office; (and fearing that such impression may go forth to his prejudice)—he begs to acquaint them and the public that he is not the party alluded to, nor has he any connection with a sailor's slop-house of the same name, nor is he aware of any legitimate tailor of his name in Sydney.
M. O'NEIL AND CO.,
555, George-street,
6988 Opposite Bridge-street.

TO BROKERS, SOLICITORS, &c., &c.

THE undersigned will be happy to treat with any parties for the *upper* part of his house, being about to leave for the suburbs.
N.B.—The business as heretofore will be carried on in the store.
I. O. GLANHAM,
561, George-street,
6779 Next to Mr. Lyons.

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE undersigned is authorised to purchase, or has in his hands for sale, shares, debentures, and other securities for money at market rates.
Houses and lands (very desirable properties) in town and country, for sale upon equitable terms.
W. BARTON,
6998 489, George-street.

BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

SMOLLETT'S WORKS, complete, by Roscoe, illustrated, with 19 plates, by Cruikshank, 8vo, cloth, 15s.
Fielding's Works, complete, by Roscoe, 21 plates, by Cruikshank, 8vo, cloth, 15s.
Swift's Works, complete, 2 large volumes, 28s.
Jack Hinton, 8vo, plates, 12s. 6d.
Charles O'Malley, 2 vols., plates 24s.
Tom Burke, 2 vols., plates, 21s.
Harry Lorrequer, 8vo., plates, 12s.
Memoirs of Court of Charles II., portrait, 4s.
Whately's Logic, 4s. 6d.
Handy Andy, 8vo, plates, 9s.
Marryat's Poor Jack, 8vo, plates, 12s.
Bulwer's Pilgrims of the Rhine, 3s. 6d.
Ainsworth's Jack Sheppard, 2s.
Christopher Tadpole, by Albert Smith, 8vo, plates, 12s. 6d.
People's Journal, 4 vols., cloth, 18s.
Illustrated London Spelling Book, 200 cuts, 1s. 6d.
Valentine Vox, 8vo, plates, 12s. 6d.
Mrs. Ellis' Wives, Women, Mothers, and Daughters of England, 6s. each
Graham's Domestic Medicine, 8vo, 26s.
——— on the Diseases of Females, 8vo, 13s.
James's Commissioner, 8vo, plates, 10s. 6d.
Miss Acton's Cookery, 12mo, 9s.
Macaulay's History of England, 2 vols., 8vo, 36s.
——— Essays, 8vo, 24s.
——— Lays of Rome, 7s.
W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Printseller.
485, George-street,
*Exactly* opposite the Barrack-gate. 6972

PIANOFORTES.
BY BROADWOOD AND SON.

FOR SALE, two grand square 6¾ octaves, with all modern improvements, rosewood and mahogany.
One rosewood semi-cottage.
Also a second square, in handsome case, with metallic plate, carved legs and fretwork, the instrument has just been re-strung, and put in thorough repair.
WILLIAM KING,
From Broadwood and Son's.
N.B.—Pianofortes repaired in the best possible manner.
575, George-street,
7036 Near the *Herald* Office.

COLONIAL NEGROHEAD TOBACCO.

ON SALE, the best samples of Negrohead Tobacco, in boxes and kegs from 100 lbs. to 180 lbs nett; each keg is warranted to keep, and of good smoking quality. Neat figs, 18 to the pound, on sale at the Stores of
HENRY FERRIS,
Near the Theatre, down the Gateway.
April 8. 6996

FOR SALE—
140 tuns Casks
Taylor's Porter
Duchess, Countess, and Viscountess Slates
Hoop Iron, sizes from 1 to 2 inch
Sheet Iron, 6 x 2 feet x 10 to 22
A Hydraulic Bailing Press.
GEORGE CRAWLEY,
6986 Campbell's Wharf.

FOR SALE—
Coker and Navy canvas
Russian Navy ditto, 30 inch
Woolbagging, 27 and 28 inch
Woolpacks, 9¼ lbs. to 10 lbs.
Tarpaulins, 16 x 24
London cordage, 4½ to 6 inch
Copper sheathing, 22 oz., and nails
Composition nails, 2¼ and 2½ inch
" spikes, 6½ inch
" butt bolts, 8½ and 9¼ inch
Copper and yellow metal rods, ½ to 1½ inch
Felt
Taylor's stout
Byass's bottled ale and porter
London bottled sherry } 15s. per dozen
Ditto ditto claret }
Champagne, of prime quality
Rudesheimerberg
Stoddart and Co.'s Madeira.
J. W. GOSLING,
6985 Charlotte-place.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, &c.

300 CASKS of English bottled ale and stout, (brands various), commencing from 7s. 6d. per dozen.
50 cases of sherry, 3 doz. each (JUST LANDED) 16s. 6d. per doz. On sale at
561, George-street,
7038 Next to Mr. Lyons.

POTATOES.
To Captains of Vessels, Dealers, and others.

ON SALE by the undersigned, the Circular Head Potatoes, ex Alice, now discharging at the Flour Company's Wharf, in lots of one ton and upwards, at £5 10s. per ton Cash.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP,
7, Jamison-street.
The attention of purchasers is particularly requested to the above parcel of Potatoes, being of the finest description, and in the best keeping condition. 7029

ON SALE by the Undersigned,
20 Half barrels of white herrings
13 Cases red herrings.
6973 MACKINTOSH AND HIRST.

FOR sale at the Stores of the undersigned—
Brandy, rum, Geneva, whole and half cases
Port, sherry, Marsala, and colonial wines
Bottled Porter, ale and cider
Whiskey, Irish and Scotch, old Tom, &c.
Tea, sugar, salt, pickles, mustards, &c.
Woolpacks, three-bushel bags, twine, &c.
SAMUEL D. GORDON,
Bridge-street, Sydney. 7033

FOR SALE.
FLOUR.

65 TONS fine Flour, now landing, ex Louisa, from Adelaide, and on sale by
JOHN MACNAMARA,
7017 Queen-street.

PRESERVED MILK.

PRESERVED MILK in pints and half pints
At ELLIOTT'S Shipping Depôt,
7046 Lower George-street.

CANDLES.

SUPERIOR Composition Candles, in any quantity, at One Shilling per lb.
S. ELLIOTT,
Shipping Depôt,
7047 Lower George-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—
400 Bags of best Derwent potatoes, ex Emma, from Hobart Town, now landing at the Queen's Wharf; also, 50 cases of apples, in fine condition.
6824 JOHN BAPTIST.

DEALS for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers.
JAMES COOK.
Circular Quay, April 8. 6932

MARINE STEAM ENGINE.

FOR SALE, a 20-horse power condensing marine steam engine, and tubular boiler, made by Mr. Robert Napier, of Glasgow. For further particulars apply to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.
9th April. 7018

HOODED PHAETON FOR SALE.
At the Coach Manufactory of the undersigned, a first-rate cab phaeton, nearly new, having only been used two or three times; the owner living in town does not now require it, which is the only reason for its being disposed of. Apply, where it can be seen, to CHARLES M'LAUGHLIN, Coach Builder, York-street. 7032

CARRIAGES.—A second-hand mail Phaeton and a Britzska, to be sold at Mr. Urquhart's, Coach-builder, Church-street, Parramatta. This advertisement will not be repeated. 6977

STEPHEN SKITTER, son of Elizabeth Skitter, late of Colchester, England, deceased. If he will communicate with Mr. Wittey, solicitor, Colchester, he may hear of something to his advantage. Mr. S. was last heard of in the vicinity of Portland Bay. Further particulars may be obtained on application by letter, to A. Y., 259, Pitt-street, Sydney. 7045

MARIA and SARAH GOWLLAND. Should this meet the eyes of the above, who left England as matrons of the ship Barreto Junior, for Hobart Town, on the 11th April, 1850, they are requested to communicate with their brother, by addressing a letter containing their address, to C. G., *Herald* Office, Sydney. 7035

FIELD OF MARS COMMON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons found residing upon any portion of the above Common Lands after the 1st day of May next ensuing, without the authority of Trustees of the said Common, will be prosecuted as the law directs.
Also, any person found cutting or removing timber, or stripping trees for the bark thereof, for the purpose of sale, without the authority of the Trustees, after this date, will be prosecuted as the law directs.
Trustees { GEORGE R. TURNER, JAMES DEVLIN.
Ryde, April 9. 6989

PETREL.

ALL accounts against this ship must be sent in duplicate, on or before Friday, the 11th instant, to the office of the undersigned.
GEORGE CRAWLEY,
6984 Campbell's Wharf.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way interfering with a herd of cattle running at Chambigne or Ermington, on the Clarence River, the same being my property.
J. HOOKE.
Yarrowford, March 29. 6993

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—I hereby caution the public not to employ or harbour my indented apprentice, Henry Doodson, he having absconded from my employment. Any person harbouring or employing him after this date, will be prosecuted according to law.
HENRY LORD, Tailor,
King-street, Sydney.
April 8. 6982

CAUTION.—Any person found quarrying stone on the Pyrmont Estate, or removing it therefrom, will be prosecuted according to law.
SAMUEL LYONS, Agent
567, George-street, April 5. 6806

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.— Lost last week, a red memorandum book, containing accounts and papers of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever will leave it with Mr. BATH, St. John's Tavern, shall receive five shillings reward. 7010

LOST, yesterday, between Lyons' Terrace and the Circular Wharf, a small Spanish Dog, perfectly white, curly hair and tail; answers to the name of "Curo." Any person bringing the same to Christ Church Parsonage, will be rewarded.
March 8. 7004

FOUND.—A black horse, about 15 hands high, long tail and mane, about 7 years of age, has a white star in the forehead, branded on the near shoulder JG and on the hip O 2 JA
The owner can have it upon payment of the usual expenses, together with the cost of this advertisement, on application to
WILLIAM HODGES,
George-street, Windsor.
April 7. 6979

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are invited for the erection and completion of a Dwelling House, &c., in Pitt-street South. Plans and specification may be seen at the Office of the undersigned, corner of King and York streets, to whom Tenders are to be delivered.
6931 P. J. DOWNEY, Architect.

WANTED, a Housemaid, one who understands her business. Reference required. Apply at 69, Hunter-street, 7042

WANTED, a steady active man as Cook and Porter, and to make himself generally useful. Apply before 10 o'clock in the morning, to R. M. PITT, Emporium, 255, Pitt-street. 7050

TO MASONS, BRICKLAYERS, AND CARPENTERS.

PERSONS desirous of tendering for the whole or separate portions of the works required in the erection of two first-class houses, stores, and offices, in George-street, for Mr. P. Hart, may see the plans and specifications at the office of Mr. HILLY, architect, Pitt-street. 6525

MONEY WANTED.—The sum of £800 on three substantially-built Houses in an eligible situation, within the city, capable of producing a rental of £120 per annum. Title unexceptionable. For particulars apply to Mr. DAINTREY, Solicitor, 496, George-street, Sydney. 6990

HORSE TEAMS WANTED to carry good loading on the South Road, at a full rate of carriage. Apply to
SAMUEL D. GORDON.
Bridge-street, Sydney, April 8. 7001

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. —Wanted, an in-door apprentice to the saddlery and harness business, or one who has been to the trade before, and would come as an improver. Apply to H D., 577, George-street, opposite the *Herald* Office. 6997

NEEDLEWOMEN WANTED, at HUNT'S Upholstery Waterooms, in Jamison-street. Upholstresses would be preferred. 7034

AS Nursery Governess or House-keeper.—A respectable middle aged Englishwoman is desirous to obtain an engagement in either of the above capacities in town or country—unexceptionable references as to ability and character can be furnished. Applications, prepaid, to Mr. JOHNSON, Registry Office, 319, Castlereagh-street, will immediately be attended to. 6975

WANTED, a man servant, to cook, attend to a horse and gig, and make himself generally useful. Application to be made to Mr. G. R. NICHOLS, Castlereagh-street.
April 8. 7037

WANTED, a Laundress.—She will be required to assist in the housework. Apply to Mrs. COOPER Engehurst, Glenmore Road, opposite the Military Barracks. 6970

SITUATION WANTED.— Wanted, by a young married man, who writes a good hand, and has been otherwise accustomed to business, a situation as Storekeeper, having served in that capacity for two years, would have no objections to reside on the premises, or to proceed to the interior. A letter addressed to Mr. J. Cock, 323, George-street, for JG, will be immediately attended to. 6984

BAGS.—Wanted, second-hand Gunny and other bags.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP,
7028 7, Jamison-street.

COALS Wanted, for ship Alexander, at the Circular Quay. Apply to F. W. CLARKE. 6980

FURNISHED APARTMEMTS WANTED, by a single gentleman, with attendance. Address Z., *Herald* Office.

HALF of a House to be Let in Bourke-street, either furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Mr. T. L. DODD, Edgeworth-place. 6991

NORTH SHORE.—To Let, two small cottages, containing five rooms, with a garden attached, situate at the head of Careening Cove, North Shore, within five minutes' walk of the Steam Ferry. Apply on the premises, adjoining Carrabella Cottage, or at the *Herald* Office. 6983

HOUSE AT NEWTOWN.—To Let, a comfortable house, suitable for a respectable family, opposite St. Peter's Church, Newtown, with the usual and necessary detached buildings, paddock securely fenced, and kitchen garden. For terms and other particulars apply to Mr. HENRY BOND, 45, Pitt-street South, Sydney. 6994

SALES BY AUCTION.

HORSES,
MARES,
BOY'S PONY.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, At 11 o'clock,
MARE, a dun pony, carries a lady, and used to children
Two cart mares three stock horses
A capital gig or carriage horse, black
Three Wollongong horses, two saddle mares
One cart horse, four large mares
Several other horses and mares 7040

XIII. VICTORIA, CHAP. XVII.

IN accordance with the Pawnbrokers' Act, on WEDNESDAY, April 16th, by auction, by
MR. GEORGE PICKERING,
at the corner of Pitt and Park streets, the undermentioned Pledges pawned with Robert Appleton, on the dates specified as under.
Nov. 12—Three blankets and counterpane
14—Frock coat, dress coat, cloth trowsers, drill ditto, vest, and hat
One pair duelling pistols
Dec. 5—A pair trowsers and vest
A silk dress and top coat
A frock coat and vest
A dress and shawl
6—Two gold and one silver hunting lever watches
Coat, vest, and two cloaks
Albert chain and seal
Two crape shawls
9—A Dutch clock and music box
Shawl and sheets
Dress piece, shawl, piece merino, &c.
11—A violin
A dress, silk spencer, and shawl
French watch, No. 5844
13—Dutch clock and time-piece
Two silver gravy spoons
Piece of merino
15—Merino dress and shawl
Coat, vest, and books
16—Two coats, two vests, two pair trowsers, and hat
Two over coats
17—Geneva watch, No. 1345
Two pair Wellington boots
Over coat and six silver spoons
19—A pale ôt and Chinese card case
A counter, ane
20—One pair black trowsers and vest
Silver hunting lever watch, No. 383
Two plaid dresses and shawl
21—Three vests and two coats
Dress piece and shawl
Two dresses and shawl
23—Silk dress and tablecloth
Velvet vest and scarf
24—One pair pistols
Three pair shoes and pair boots
One paletot
26—Three blankets
Pair trowsers, jacket, and dress
27—A pill machine
A fawn coloured dress
A black silk visite
Silk cape and dress
28—Gold watch, brequet chain, seal, and keys
Two pair silver sugar tongs, and gold pin
Silver guard, gold key, and ear-rings
Also—About 200 bundles under five shillings. 7041

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1510812

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### DEPARTURES.

April 8.—Mary Catherine, ship, 366 tons, Captain Fox, for Honolulu and San Francisco, with seventy one passengers

April 8. Brothers, schooner, 63 tons, Captain Roy, for Launceston. Passengers Mr. Horseley, Mr James Croft, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Lacey, three daughters, and son, Mr. J. Lampier, George Burnes.

### PROJECTED DEPARTURES

This Day—Eagle, steamer, for Moreton Bay; Favourite, for Tahiti.

### CLEARANCES.

April 8—Favourite, barque, 198 tons, Captain Mortimer, for Tahiti. Passengers—Mr. A. J. Darling, Mrs Thompson, Mr. E. O. Remedius, and a native of the Navigator Islands.

### COASTERS INWARDS.

April 8.—George, 35, Jones, from Broulee, with 34 tons potatoes, 20 bags wheat, and 5 cwt. bacon; Maria Prudence, 27, Louder, from Shoalhaven, with 20 tons potatoes, and 150 bushels wheat; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, from Wollongong, with 150 bags wheat, 60 kegs butter, 6 casks ale, 14 trusses hay, 20 pigs, and 10 calves; Ruth, 12, Wells, from Pitt Water, with 300 bushels shells, and 15,000 shingles; Caroline, 29, Prider, from Newcastle, with 1500 bushels wheat; William, 27, Maine, from Shoalhaven, with 22 tons potatoes, and 6 bags onions; Beaver, 78, Cooper, from Moreton Bay, with 54 logs pine, 24 bales wool, and 6 casks tallow; Clarissa, 60, Campbell, from Newcastle, with 80 tons coals; Tamar, steamer, 130, Paine, from Morpeth, with 168 bags grain, 47 bales wool, 3 bundles sheep-skins, and sundries; Rose, steamer, 172, Harding, from Morpeth, with 77 bales wool, 26 trusses hay, 150 bags grain, 30 bags onions, 5 kegs tobacco, 10 boxes candles, 10 hides, 59 pigs, 102 sheep, and sundries.

### COASTERS OUTWARDS.

April 8.—Catherine, 26, Nicholson, and Ellen, 39, Wardlow, for Twofold Bay with sundries; Clarissa, 60, Campbell, and Chance, 38 House, for Newcastle, with sundries; William the Fourth, steamer 54, Sullivan, for Wollongong, with sundries; Dove, 13, Vallack, for Shoalhaven, with sundries; Charles Webb, 24, Brown, for Kiama, with sundries; Ruth, 12, Wells, for Brisbane Water, in ballast.

### EXPORTS.

April 8—Favourite, for Tahiti: 127 tons coals, 30 tierces beef, 3 casks loaf sugar, 7 casks vinegar, 6 casks oilman's stores, 1 case Bath bricks, 1 caroteel currants, Buyers and Lochhead; 16 bags flour, 60 boxes soap, 5 packages linens, 5 packages ironmongery, 4 hogsheads brandy, R. F. Ford; 2 cases haberdashery, 1 cask hardware, 3 cans linseed oil, 5 kegs paint, 5 boxes soap, Nott and Edwards; 32 casks flour, 7 packages woollens, 29 packages hardware, 37 casks 31 cases 7 bags oilman's stores, 1 cask 2 packages coffee, 5 packages 1 box tea, A. Foss.

### SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follows:—

For London.—By the Prince of Wales, this evening, at 6; and by the Charlotte Jane, on Friday evening, at 6.

### MELBOURNE

Arrivals—March 28. Sword Fish, schooner, 167 tons, Clinch, from Hobart Town; Susan, cutter, 25 tons, Kennedy, from Circular Head; William and James, schooner, 75 tons, Rea, from Sydney; David Henshaw, brig, 184 tons, Boys, from San Francisco the 14th January, and Honolulu 2nd February; Christina, brig, 126 tons, Kreff, from Sydney; Diana, brig, 103 tons, Peake, from Sydney; Hirondelle, schooner, 100 tons, Saunders, from Sydney; William, schooner, 75 tons, Tissard, from Sydney; Ellen and Elizabeth, schooner, 40 tons, Harris, from Circular Head; Picard, schooner, 171 tons, Lacy, from Sydney. 29, Pestonjee Bomangee, barque, 750 tons, Pavey, from London via Adelaide, the 22nd instant; Anglia, barque, 570 tons, Gardner, from London via Adelaide the 21st instant; Sir Harry Smith, barque 403 tons, Bremner, from London 13th November. 31. Anna, ship, 1698 tons, Lawson, from Liverpool 20th December.

Cleared Out.—March 29. Favorite, schooner, 130 tons, Stericker, for Launceston; Triad, schooner, 94 tons, Bowden, for Hobart Town; Sacramento, barque, 447 tons, Dove, for London. Passengers—Mr. W. H. Hart, Mr. and Mrs King and family, Mr. and Mrs. Herne, Mr. Pesch, Rev. Mr. Chase and servant, Mr. Donald, Master H. Napier; Sarah, brig, 130 tons, Grant, for Launceston

The Wanderer, from Sydney, arrived at Geelong on the 28th March.

The Victoria, schooner, Captain Ellis, was going into Honolulu when the David Henshaw sailed. This is the schooner by which Smith O'Brien attempted to make his escape from Hobart Town, and Captain Ellis contrived to escape the penalty ordered to be inflicted on him by going away in the night.

The William, schooner, yesterday in attempting to run up ran into the Harriet Nathan, lying at anchor near the channel beacon, carrying away her own bowsprit and the Harriet Nathan's bulwarks; and in about an hour afterwards the Diana, brig, ran into the same barque, losing everything but her mainmast, and being in fact a complete hulk, and also carrying away the Harriet Nathan's bowsprit. No blame is to be attributed to Captain Peake, as the vessel struck on a rock and injured her rudder, rendering it impossible to steer her just as he came near to the barque.—*Melbourne Daily News.*

It will be remembered that when the ship Tamar arrived from London she had two mail boxes directed to the Cape of Good Hope. It was supposed that two Sydney boxes had been sent to the Cape, and this turns out to have been correct, the boxes having been received on Monday, from Adelaide, to which port they had been sent by the Cape Post Office.

The Rebecca Jane, brig, from Adelaide, arrived at Newcastle yesterday morning.

Cutting and Maiming on the High Seas—The Australian.—The hearing of this case, which has occupied the Water Police Bench for some weeks past, was again resumed by Captain Browne, yesterday morning. Captain Wiles, who in the first instance had appeared as prosecutor, now appearing as defendant, being charged with cutting and maiming his chief officer, Mr. William Tarbuck. The evidence of the complainant, and the other witnesses, was a recapitulation of the affair as already fully reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and after a lengthened investigation Captain Wiles was fully committed to take his trial, but admitted to bail, himself in £80 and two sureties in £40 each.

Sydney, 7th April, 1851.

Gentlemen.—On my arrival in Sydney on Saturday last my attention was called to a paragraph in your issue of the 10th March last, under the head of Moreton Bay, in which your correspondent speaks very unfairly of the ability of the person who acted as pilot of the barque Emma on her trip to Moreton Bay.

As I am the person who acted in that capacity, I hope you will be so kind as to insert the following *facts* in explanation:—

The Emma was not detained a week in the river through my inexperience—the only delay she had being two days on the flats, and four days through contrary winds. The barque Cape Horn, under the management of the pilot who has been stationed there sixteen or eighteen years, grounded in exactly the same place as the Emma; and surely I should not have been so roughly handled by your correspondent, after his own pilot meeting the same misfortune on the same flat.

It appears to me that your correspondent wishes to get the Brisbane bought off—if so, he should endeavour to get Government to do it, and not at the expense of my character.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES HIGGINS.

The Supplement to this morning's *Herald* contains a report of the arguments in the case of the aboriginal convicted of rape; Monday's Central Criminal Court; Intelligence from Parramatta, Bathurst, and Moreton Bay; a Report of the Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Australasia; and miscellaneous advertisements.

## DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

| April. | SUN. rises | SUN. sets | HIGH WATER morn. | HIGH WATER even. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 WEDNESDAY | 6 19 | 5 45 | 2 25 | 2 48 |

Moon, first quarter, 5 7 P.M., April 9.

### ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
### FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MISSES GRIFFITHS.

Thursday, April 10th.

The evening's entertainments will commence with the very popular play, entitled WILLIAM TELL; Or, THE DELIVERER OF SWITZERLAND. Austrians—Gesler, Mr. Spencer; Sarnem, Mr. Arabin; Struth, Mr. Rogers; Braun, Mr. F. Howson; Annelli, Miss Hart; Agnes, Mrs. F. Willis. Swiss—William Tell, (first time in this colony) Mr. Griffiths; Albert, Miss E Griffiths; Erni, Mr. Willis; Melchtal, Mr. Belfield; Waldman, Mr. Collins; Michael, Mr. Hides; Jagheli, Mr. J. Howson; Emma, Mrs. Guerin. Pas Seul, Madame Torning. Comic Song, "Sydney Cries," Mr. Rogers. New Medley Dance, Misses Griffiths. A new Ethiopian Extravaganza, entitled "De Nigger ob de Understanding," by Mr. Hydes. New Sylphide Dance, Miss Hart. A Grand Tableau, occupying the whole extent of the stage, showing F. M., his Grace the Duke of Wellington, viewing the field of Waterloo after the Battle. The stage covered with dead and dying—war horses—ammunition waggons, &c., emblematic of that awful scene of carnage. The whole to conclude with the Extravaganza, entitled THE LOVES OF LORD BATEMAN.

Tickets and boxes may be secured at the Box Office, and of the Misses Griffiths, at their residence, Woolloomooloo Bay.


# THE Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1851.

"*Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I.*"


### THE LEAGUE.

If we had reason to congratulate our fellow-colonists on the hearty welcome given to the Delegates at the public dinner of last week, and on the deep sympathy then manifested in the cause which had brought those gentlemen to our shores, much higher reason have we to congratulate them on the proceedings of the Public Meeting held on Monday last. It is not merely that the meeting was numerously and respectably attended, for this might have been expected as a matter of course; nor that eloquent and impressive speeches were delivered, and heartily responded to by the plaudits of the audience, for this was a matter of course also: but the chief cause for congratulation is the spirited manner in which subscriptions to the League Fund were commenced. Speeches, and resolutions, and petitions are all very well in their place, and, of course, form an indispensable part of the weapons with which this great moral warfare is to be carried on: but, after all, the most convincing proof of the sincerity and earnestness with which speeches are pronounced, and resolutions passed, and petitions sent up, is a liberal contribution of money. When men put their hands into their purses, and especially when they pay down such sums as a hundred guineas each, the world will give them credit for meaning what they say. Now, between the commencement and the close of this Meeting, there was subscribed—spontaneously and with hearty good-will—about One Thousand Pounds. And we greatly mistake the spirit that is abroad, if this *one* thousand be not the nucleus of a fund which will ere long have accumulated to at least four or five times that amount.

In this, as in most other causes, money is valuable for the sake of the useful agencies which it may be the means of commanding; but in *this* cause it is valuable chiefly as an *attestation*. The grand object is to convince the Queen's Government and the British nation that the Australasian League is not the result of a mere difference of opinion with the Ministers of the Crown on a question of public policy, but of a deep and harrowing sense of injustice, oppression, and danger; that the colonists are in very truth alarmed and indignant, and resolutely determined on resisting, by all lawful means, what they feel to be a common and an unendurable evil. And nothing will so entirely convince England of this as the exhibition of a noble spirit of pecuniary sacrifice. We shall thus give the lie to the assumption that if the colonists could only be led to see that transportation would subserve their material interests, they would cease to oppose its renewal to New South Wales, and its continuance to Van Diemen's Land. Why, we are actually, of our own free will, sacrificing a large portion of our material interests in order that the convicts may be kept away. We are giving thousands of pounds for the express purpose of inducing or compelling the Home Government to keep their lauded boon to themselves—or at any rate to bestow it elsewhere than upon the Australasian colonies.

And, for our own part, we have sufficient confidence in British justice to believe, most implicitly, that when the nation is once made to understand how strongly we think and how deeply we feel on this question, our wishes will be complied with. Some two or three years ago, the *Edinburgh Review*, in a series of articles supposed to have been written by a member of the Government, laboured hard to prove that the transportation system might be so modified as to disarm it of all that was noxious to the colonies, and as to make it subservient to their interests, and acceptable to their inhabitants. But the writer never for one moment abandoned, or compromised, or questioned the fundamental axiom that the system, under whatever modifications, ought never to be *forced* upon a colony. He took it for granted, indeed, that in the improved shape in which convict labour was about to be offered to the colonies, the offer would not be declined; but when, glancing at the possibility that, after all, it *might* be declined, he addressed himself to the inquiry as to what ought to be done in that event, he cut the matter short by saying, "*Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum!*" He frankly admitted that England's only alternative, consistent with her honour as a Christian nation, was either to secure the assent of the colonies, or keep her criminals to herself. And who can doubt that he spoke the sentiments of the great bulk of his countrymen? Who can imagine that a people whose sense of justice led them to sacrifice twenty millions for the sake of redressing a great national wrong, would permit their Government to perpetuate that other wrong the perpetration of which the reviewer assumed to be a moral impossibility? No—we cordially agree with the Rev. Delegate who asked at the meeting, "Why should we doubt our countrymen? What *right* have we to doubt our countrymen? We may doubt Earl Grey; he has given us reason to doubt him: but shall we doubt our Queen? And shall we doubt the just and generous people of England? It is due to ourselves, to our country, and to our allegiance, that, going as supplicants to the foot of the throne, we should abstain from all threats."

"All threats"—yes, there was found one troubled spirit to move, and another to second, a resolution by way of *amendment (!)*, in which the British empire was to be told that if she did not comply with our wishes, we would have recourse to "the last remedy"—that is, we would fight her! We, an infant community, would do battle with the most powerful nation on the earth! Happily, this childish bombast was so little in accordance with the loyal feelings and common sense of the meeting, that the "amendment" was withdrawn. Its author egregiously mistakes the temper of the people of Australia. We are neither the traitors nor the blockheads that he imagines. We know the nature of the contest we are engaged in; we know with whom we have to deal, and the weapons which alone can achieve the victory. "All that is required," to quote again from the Rev. Delegate, "are moderation, firmness, and persevering courage; and it was to preserve these in a united form that the Australasian League was designed." Of that League let every anti-transportationist make it a point of conscience to become a member without loss of time, attesting the sincerity and earnestness with which he does so by subscribing to its funds as liberally as his circumstances will allow.

Our files of Cape papers are filled with details respecting the outbreak of the Kafirs. There is no doubt that the war will be a long, a bloody, and an expensive one. We have a few extracts marked for insertion as soon as our space will permit.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday.

The Speaker took the Chair at a quarter past three.

### THE CONSTITUTIONAL ACT.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved, in pursuance of notice, for the appointment of a Select Committee to prepare a remonstrance against the Act of Parliament, 13 and 14 Victoria, c. 59; the Committee to consist of the following Members:—Mr Nangar, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Ebden, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. James Macarthur, Mr. Martin, Major Mercer, Mr. Moor, and Mr. Murray. He assured the House that no hon. member felt more deeply the humiliating position in which he was placed in having to make this motion than he did. He believed that the House, at least the representative portion of it, ought to assume a much higher position than that in which they were now unfortunately placed. It was a position the most degrading which they could occupy—that of being unable to assert the claims which were requisite for the maintenance of their own dignity. Instead of standing before them now to ask them to join in remonstrance against this Act, he ought to be urging them indignantly to reject the Act altogether, did he not feel that such a course would be perfectly futile and unavailing. The dilemma they were placed in was a perplexing and a degrading one; but it was one which, under all the circumstances, they could not avoid. Between the government nominees, official, and non-official, on the one hand, and the hon. members for Port Phillip on the other, there was no chance for them to do that which they ought to do, to reject this Constitutional Act, and send it back to the Parliament which framed it. The Port Phillip members were anxious for separation; they were willing to pay for it at any price—they were willing to pay for it even at the cost of the degradation which the acceptance of this bill involved; and, on the other hand, the Government with its phalanx of nominees, was bound to support the ministerial measure, and to carry it out in all its bearings. The elected members, therefore, of this district of the colony, had no chance of properly vindicating their own dignity by resisting the operation of this bill at all; and they were consequently obliged to fall back on other expedients. He found under circumstances akin to these—where the Council felt that the colony laboured under difficulties which the local legislature was powerless to redress—that the uniform cause had been, to protest, to remonstrate, and to petition—and such protests and remonstrances and petitions, had from time to time, since they were first established, been sent home to the Imperial Legislature and to the Sovereign. He found, that on the first day of the establishment of a local legislature, the representatives of the people commenced their career by protesting against the schedules, which reserved from their control so large a portion of the revenue of the colony. That this protest was followed up by others against the usurpation of the control of the territorial revenue by the Imperial Government. That the Council had also protested repeatedly against the uncontrolled patronage exercised by the Imperial Government over all offices of trust and emolument in this colony, and the withholding of that, without which the legislature was but a hollow mockery—plenary and municipal powers. (Hear, hear.) This was the cause which the House had consistently and perseveringly adopted. Each and all of these protests had been made and reiterated; and how, he asked, were they met in this Constitutional Act? In this Act they found that the objectionable and unconstitutional schedules were not only not abolished, but that they were actually increased. (Hear.) That the land fund was still withheld from their control as effectually as before. True, by a clever manœuvre of the minister, no doubt, there was in the first instance a clause introduced into the Bill which gave Parliament the power to deal with this question as they thought fit; and no doubt this manœuvre induced many influential members to give their support to the Bill; but this clause at the eleventh hour was taken away, without any good and sufficient reason being assigned for it. These two monster grievances were then retained and perpetuated under the present Act, in spite of the protests, remonstrances, and petitions of the late Council. The patronage exercised by the Home Government was also retained. No plenary and municipal powers had been granted to the Council. What, then, had the Council and the colony gained by this Act? Nothing. They had not only gained nothing, but they had lost something. They had been still more fettered and confined than they were before. There was, too, in the Act a principle most monstrous—and which of itself would have induced the Council unanimously to have rejected it—which would enable the Minister to add something to these schedules. Such a principle was intolerable, and ought to induce them to make a stand. They were all doubtless pretty well aware of the flourish of trumpets with which this Act had been introduced into Parliament. Of the pompous manner in which it had been ushered to that assembly as the full and final measure which would enable the Australasian colonies to form their own legislatures, and to pass every measure suitable to their own exigencies. It was well known that it was this specious device that induced many of the most influential and best informed members of Parliament to lend their aid to the ministeral measure. The friends to the colonies had it instilled into them that such a measure as this was in accordance with the petitions of the colonies, that the English legislature should not interfere to make changes in their constitution without their will. This principle was acted on in the conduct of the Bill through Parliament up to the eleventh hour, when the Ministry departed from it,—actuated by an impromptu clause, drawn up by the hon gentleman who was formerly his colleague in the representation of Sydney, altering the franchise from what it was in the old Act. The reasons given for this utter departure from the principles on which the Bill was founded were utterly fallacious It was represented that under the old Act a supremacy was exercised by a class, which it was well known had for years past been in a minority. But the Minister, it appeared, felt sure that his measure would meet with the approval of the colony if it were aided by a franchise established on democratic tendencies. While all the favourable intentions of the Minister to the colony, were frustrated by this clause—all the grievances which had been over and over again petitioned against were perpetuated and upheld. What then was the course which they ought to pursue under such circumstances? The only plain, honest, and dignified course which was open to them, was to send back the Act to the Parliament that framed it. It gave them nothing—it took something from them. They lost by it, instead of gaining by it; and why should they welcome it? It perpetuated the schedules—it gave them no power over the land revenue—it retained in the hands of the Minister all colonial patronage—and it did not invest them with any increase of power with respect to their municipal affairs. Why then should they take this Bill? If they had any real sense of their own dignity, they would turn their backs upon it and send it back to those who conceded it, and such no doubt would be the course that would be adopted were it not for the overpowering force of the official members and their allies the members from Port Phillip The effect of such a course would be to show the Parliament of England, that the people of New South Wales were not pleased with the constitution that had been sent to them—that they would not have it, and they would then look back to see what the people of New South Wales did want—what they had asked for; and they would find in the petitions that had been sent home by the Council, a sufficient answer But if they accepted this Act—this Act in which the Minister had washed his hands of the colony, leaving them to dabble in it under his restrictions as they thought fit, what hope was there before them? They would continue to pursue the same course as they had heretofore, and with the same effect (Hear, hear.) As he had before said with regard to the schedules which even under the old Act were the primary grievances there was, under the new Act, a larger power given substantially to the Government than there was before. Although in the Act there was an apparent power to alter all salaries except those of the Governor and the Judges of the colony, still the power was subsequently rendered nugatory. Indeed, under the old Act they possessed this power in an extended degree, for the old Council had passed an Act reducing, prospectively, the salary of the Governor. It was not to affect the Governor then in office, but his successors; but that Act was disallowed by the Imperial Government. The old Act then, in effect, gave them as much power as the present one did; for, although in the present Act there was a clause which specially provided that the Council should have power to alter all salaries save those of the Governor and Judges, yet in reality no Act of the Council could be of any effect The Act provides in the 18th clause: "Provided also, that it shall be lawful for the Governors of the said colonies respectively (either before or after such sums have been altered by Act or Acts of the Governor and Legislative Council as aforesaid) to alter from time to time the sums appropriated to any of the services and purposes mentioned in the first parts of the said schedules, except the salaries of the Governors and Judges, and also the sums appropriated to any of the services and purposes mentioned in the second parts of the said schedules, but such Governors respectively shall not by such alteration increase the total amount for the time being appropriated under this Act, or such Act or Acts of the Governor and Legislative Council, to the services and purposes mentioned in either of such parts of the said schedules, nor contravene any provision made by Act or Acts of the Governor and Legislative Council for the permanent appropriation of any sum to any of such services and purposes." By this it would be seen that the Council had the power to alter the salaries in the schedules. But, though Parliament said the Council should have this plenary power, what really were the powers conceded to them? All these apparent powers were nullified by the letter of instructions, with respect to the Act, written by Earl Grey to his Governor here. After those deliberate enactments of the Parliament, the Minister thus coolly instructed his agent here: "That all other salaries, except those of the Governor and Judges, are placed by Parliament under the ordinary control of the Legislature. With regard to the mode of exercising this control, you will however observe that reductions of fixed establishments, or of any expenditure provided for by permanent laws, can only be effected by acts of the Legislature, which of course require the assent of the Crown, signified by yourself, and confirmed by her Majesty; but I wish you distinctly to understand that there is no desire on the part of Her Majesty's Government to prevent prospective reductions of charges which in the opinion of the colonists will safely admit of being diminished. The interests of existing office-holders must be protected, because they accepted those offices with expectations which cannot justly be disappointed. But, subject to those interests, there is no objection to the Legislature fixing whatever scale of emoluments they may think fit for public servants to be hereafter appointed." From this extract it must be clearly seen, that while on the one hand, the Act of Parliament gave them power to deal with all these salaries, except those of the Governor and Judges, Lord Grey's instructions gave them no power to deal with any salary at all. Prospective reductions it was true, if meeting with His Excellency's approval, might be assented to; but present salaries they must not presume to touch. The next clause in the instructions went on to say: "I consider it, however, absolutely essential that whatever may be the rate of payment, the salaries of all the principal officers of the Government should, for the reasons stated in the report of the Committee of the Privy Council, be permanently granted; that is, not voted from year to year, but provided for in the same manner as charges on the consolidated fund in this country by Acts, and therefore only susceptible of alteration by Acts of the Legislature passed in the ordinary manner, with the consent of the Crown. Thus, in the first instruction, the Minister took upon himself to override the Act of Parliament; and in the second, he decided that the Council should only make permanent reductions; that having once reduced—whatever reasons should arise for further reductions, it should have no power to reduce again—after this, to talk about Acts of Parliament conferring privileges and rights, was to talk about the shadow of power, the substance of which was snatched from their grasp. But while the Minister thus coolly planned the perpetuation of these salaries, he little thought that the financial crisis in which the colony was placed made all his intentions and designs a mere farce. By the separation of Port Phillip £140,000 would be taken from the ordinary revenue of the colony, and some 50, 60, or £70,000 from the land revenue. While this diminution in the revenue was made, no corresponding diminution of the expenditure was proposed. The civil list reserved for the colony, separated from Port Phillip was £73,400, instead of £81,600, which was the amount formerly. The diminution in the expenditure was £8000, while the revenue, in round numbers, was diminished £200,000. In such a position, whatever the intentions and wishes of the Minister might be, it must strike the conductors of the Government here, that the time was come when they must put their House in order, and ascertain the exact position in which they at present stood. And he must say that it did appear to him on this question, that it would be fair to institute an enquiry as to the salaries at present paid to the officers of the Government, and to ascertain the circumstances under which these salaries were fixed. If the present price of house rent, food, clothing, and fuel, and other necessaries and comforts, was contrasted with the price then—he believed that it would be easy to show that in real value these salaries had doubled; and seeing this to be the case—that all the expenses necessary to the maintenance of a family were so seriously reduced, he could see no injustice in reducing their salaries in the same proportion. Whether this House or any future one would take such a course, it was not for him to say, but it was at least a measure which they ought to have the power to take. It was a measure which the Act of Parliament did give them power to take, but the power was taken from them by the instructions of Earl Grey. It would be needless for him to go over the oft repeated grievances on the management of the land fund They well knew that in the expenditure of the fund under the management of the Imperial Commissioners, the paupers, the destitute, the lunatics, and those of even worse character, were shovelled in upon them without the slightest regard to their interests or their wants. The late reports which had been laid upon the table showed the course that had been adopted in this respect, and the character of the immigrants they had received. Could they, looking at these people, believe that had they had the control of their own land fund they would not have managed these things much better? He found from one return that in the late immigration, several probable lunatics, and one confirmed lunatic, were included. It might be difficult to some to imagine how these things were brought about; but it was very convenient for some peer to send out the paupers who incumbered his estate, or some favoured parish, such as Marylebone, to pour forth its accumulated profligacy on these shores at the expense of the colonies. Such characters would not be received in the United States—they could not even be sent to Canada without their expenses being paid, and it might not be convenient either to the peer or to the parish to pay the requisite £5. They were therefore sent out to this colony at the expense of the people of the colony, because the representatives of the colony had no voice in the expenditure of the land fund. Their passages were paid, and when they arrived here an asylum was prepared for them, which cost, he was informed, £8000 for the last year, adding to the expense of the importation of the worthless immigrant; and thus they got one of the worse description, when, under their own management they might have got two of the best people, who had not yet lost the self-respect which the very fact of having received assistance from those institutions from which the immigrants to this country were generally sent, almost invariably destroyed. There was one other principle of the Bill which was so objectionable that it would be of itself sufficient reason for rejecting it. He alluded to that power of veto which it contained, which reserved to the Governor or to the Minister, the power to withhold his assent from and to nullify every measure the Council might pass, whether it related to the municipal government of any town, village, or hamlet, in the country, or even to a measure so entirely local as a lien on wool Bill. How the Minister could have retained such a provision as this in his Bill, after he had over and over again declared that he had much rather the colonists settled these matters amongst themselves—that he had not information enough how to deal with them, he was unable to conceive, unless it was that there was a little tyranny in the exercise of such a power, which was agreeable to little minds. (Hear, hear.) He could see no other reason for inserting this provision in this Bill, except it was to show the colonists that whatever promises might have been made to them, they were to have the shadow of power only, but not the substance. On these grounds then, he thought the Bill must be most unsatisfactory to every well-wisher of the colony; and although he felt that honourable members were placed in a false position in taking the course to which he now invited them, still it appeared to be the only thing that was left for them to do. They must, in the absence of all other resources, follow up the course they had pursued on all similar occasions, and in a firm and solemn remonstrance reiterate the grievances for which they had so often before sought redress. If they did not take some such course as this the Minister would say that they had changed their opinions—that they had found out the folly of their former complaints, and were prepared to accept as a boon the Bill which did not give them one single concession for which they had so often pleaded. He thought this was the only way in which they could vindicate their position. He felt deeply humiliated at being compelled to take this course, but it was imperative upon him. But dark as their present prospect was, there was one gleam of hope which penetrated through the gloom by which they were surrounded, and that gleam shot from the cloud which overhung them most heavily in the present crisis. He did hope, when this separation was accomplished—when this dead weight which Port Phillip had always proved to them was removed—when this power, which had always shown itself inimical to the spirit of liberality and improvement, and had been destructive of every effort made by that Council to obtain the extension of constitutional liberties, was at an end; that the efforts of the representatives in the Council of New South Wales would be more united and more effectual. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that now, at least,—the object having been accomplished for which the Port Phillip members had been pleased to sacrifice so much of principle,—that the new colony would at all events act with them. That they would strive earnestly to get rid of the schedules, to make their newly acquired independence valuable. That they would unite with the people of New South Wales in asserting their right to the control of their own land fund, which they tacitly made over to the English Government in the assent which they gave to this most unconstitutional Act. That they would seek to repel the rapacious spirit which would aggrandise the whole patronage of these colonies. That having a Legislative Council of their own, they would begin to feel for the first time how necessary it was that they should have full power over their municipal affairs, and how utterly helpless they were if all the exercise of functions entrusted to them were to be rendered nugatory by the will or caprice of the Governor for the time being, or the Minister under whom he ruled. (Hear, hear.) Having now got that which they panted for, that which they had sacrificed so much to obtain, he did hope that they would labour in their province, as he hoped and trusted the people of New South Wales would in theirs, for their deliverance from these tyrannies. It might be that the united effort of three colonies—of New South Wales, Victoria, and Van Diemen's Land, would have more effect than the effort of one. That the three voices would be listened to more attentively than the one voice, and that the efforts made by three colonies would be more energetic and more prevailing with the Minister than the efforts of one had been. He trusted such might be the case. He hoped the grievances he alluded to would at length be redressed, and though he did not believe they would soon attain their deliverance, he earnestly prayed that it might one day be accomplished. As he had said before, they were prevented by circumstances from taking the step which he believed would most have accelerated such a consummation, and the course which he proposed seemed now the only one open to them to place on record their indignant disapprobation of the measure. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MARTIN seconded the motion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: If he thought he could successfully oppose the motion of the hon. and learned member, he should certainly do so, but as there appeared to be a general opinion entertained in the House that the Committee ought to be granted, and this opinion was shared in by those who did not concur in the views expressed by the hon. and learned member, he did not intend to offer any opposition to it. It was not very likely that he, holding the position he did, would be likely to agree with any report the Committee were likely to bring up; but in this matter he should have an opportunity of expressing his sentiments when the document was before the House. He could not, however, allow all the observations of the hon. and learned member to pass by without reply. He (the Colonial Secretary) contended that many and large concessions had been made by the English Parliament in the Bill which had been so slightingly spoken of by the honorable and learned mover. In the first place his honorable and learned friend had alluded to the schedules, which, he said, were not only not diminished under the present Act, but were actually increased. True, there was an increase, but the increase occurred under circumstances which were unavoidable. A new colony being formed must necessarily require increased establishments; and with regard to the new colony of Victoria, her large revenues warranted the expenditure proposed to be made in respect of her. This was the principle by which the Secretary of State had been governed, as was easily discernible from the following extract from his despatch accompanying the Bill. "In framing the schedules to this Act some difficulty was necessarily experienced from the imperfection of the materials at the command of her Majesty's Government for ascertaining distinctly the division of the existing appropriations between the services of New South Wales and Port Phillip. We had no wish to increase the sum reserved by way of civil list, but we felt that it was above all desirable that no existing interest should be sacrificed, or placed in a less secure position than at present. This circumstance, and the inevitable increase on the establishment of Victoria on being raised to a separate Government have produced an augmentation of nearly £12,000 on the whole amount of the charge for the fixed establishment. But if you find on examination that the amount required for any particular services, and charged on the civil list, has been unnecessarily added to in the process of framing these schedules, so that there is a surplus at your command, consistently with justice to existing interests, the Act provides the means of making a reduction accordingly. It was obvious, therefore, that the Act was framed with the view of making a reduction of the schedules where it was possible—but the requirements of Port Phillip, when erected into a new colony, involved an increase of establishments, and he felt assured that the provisions made for these establishments in the schedule reserved, would fall far short of that which would be required. There was, however, a vast power given in the Act to make any prospective reductions in the schedules which might be deemed meet. He thought, too, that it was only fair that power should be reserved to protect the officers—who had been appointed to their situations, and who had properly and adequately fulfilled the duties under them. He thought also that no Government could long continue, which did not afford some permanent protection to the high officers of the Government. He believed it would reduce the public service to the most degraded condition, if to enable them to maintain their salaries they should be obliged to come to the opinions of any number of members of the Council who might have their own objects to obtain. The honourable and learned member had argued that a diminution of salaries might be justified on the ground of a corresponding diminution in the expenses of living—of house-rent, food, clothing, and fuel. But he did not think this was a fair way of looking at the question: for in his own case he could safely say, that if his private expenses had been diminished, the duties and responsibilities of his office had very much increased. The next point mentioned by the hon. and learned member was, that the control of the land fund was not given to that House. No doubt in the first bill introduced into Parliament, it was intended to give a local control over this revenue; but such control was not to be given to the Local Legislature of each particular colony. It was given to the general assembly in which all the Australasian colonies were to be represented. But it was not thought wise to adopt this scheme of a general assembly, and when it fell to the ground, the plan for giving to it the entire of the territorial revenues fell with it. Now, though he was not prepared to say that a more beneficial system of expending the territorial revenue might not be devised by the local legislature, yet he certainly could not concur with the accusations made by the honorable and learned member of the maladministration and gross mismanagement of the land fund, by the Commissioners at home It was true that although some of the immigrants that had been introduced into the colony under the present system were of an objectionable character, the very large proportion of the immigrants imported were persons of good repute, and every way likely to become good and deserving colonists. No doubt that the faults alluded to by the honorable and learned member did attach to some; but out of the 30,000 immigrants who had been landed on these shores, a very small proportion only were open to any objection, while the great majority of them were likely to be of the greatest advantage to the colony, not only from their moral qualities, but from their orderly and industrious habits. Another objection urged by the honorable and learned member against the Bill was, that it involved the retention of all patronage in the colony in the hands of the Imperial Government. He did not think the disposal of colonial patronage was a subject for legislation, or one with which it was likely the Parliament of England would interfere, it being a matter usually left to the exercise of the Prerogative of the Crown. But that which the hon. and learned member for Sydney seemed to be so anxious for in this respect, the English Government appeared to be equally desirous of giving. In a recent despatch he found that the patronage in the whole department of Customs, which from time immemorial had rested in the Crown, was made over to the Government of the colony. But this subject of patronage had been so fully discussed last session in the resolutions brought forward in reference to an appointment made in the colony, that it was not necessary that he should further advert to it now. The hon member in the course of his speech complained and with some reason, of the alteration which had been made in the franchise. This, he contended—and he (the Colonial Secretary) was disposed to agree with him—had better have been left for this House to determine, as in the original Bill it was proposed so to leave it But the honourable and learned member seemed to forget that if the step thus taken were a false one there was a remedy provided for it in the Bill. He did not mean to enter into any argument as to the rate of the franchise, but he must say had the subject been under discussion he should have voted, as he had felt it his duty to vote last session, against the reduction. But the honorable and learned member did not appear to consider, or, at all events, to appreciate with that gratitude he ought the large powers that were granted by the Act. True the franchise was reduced by Act of Parliament; but the same Act gave the Council full power to alter the franchise—to raise it to what they thought proper. It, in fact, not only gave the Council power to fix the franchise, but to decide how the House should be constituted—whether the legislature should consist of one House, or two, and whether they should be elected or nominated. These were great powers, which were granted to the Legislature, and they were as novel as they were great. They were powers which had never been introduced into the American colonies, and they ought to be grateful for these large concessions. With regard to the franchise, though he repeated, he did not approve of the alteration made in it—he would beg to remind the hon. and learned member that if the lowering of house rent was any argument in favour of the diminution of salary, it was also an argument in favour of the reduction of the franchise—for, if a house that was formerly worth £20 a year, was entitled to give a vote, it was equally entitled now, though it would fetch only £10 The hon. and learned member had spoken of the necessity of putting their houses in order, and had expressed himself in terms of alarm on the financial crisis which must take place on the separation of Port Phillip from the Middle District. He believed that there was no cause for alarm—that no such crisis was at hand. That the prudent manner in which the funds of both colonies had been spent of late years, and during which full justice had been done to both, would preserve them from any confusion, and that a satisfactory balance would be found to the credit of both revenues. His honorable and learned friend too, in his calculations had seemed to have forgotten, that if our revenue would be diminished by separation from Port Phillip, it would also be relieved from a large share of expenditure, and therefore no such inconvenience would arise as that which was apprehended. The honorable and learned member lastly complained of the veto which was reserved in the Act by the Crown on the Acts of the Council. But this was no new feature. It existed as much in the old Constitutional Act as in the present one; nor did he see how any colony could remain a dependency of the Crown without it. He agreed, however, that such a power should be used with caution, and not without good and tangible reasons for it. The people who governed the colonies, and on whom the responsibility rested, were best calculated to judge of those matters, and he had no doubt the power thus given would be carefully and judiciously exercised He should not detain the House much longer; but before sitting down he begged to say that in the appointment of the Committee he should call for a ballot.

Mr. WESTGARTH, who spoke in so low and confused a manner as to be nearly unintelligible in the gallery, said: He supported the motion of the hon. and learned member, and agreed with almost every observation he had made. He expected when the motion was given notice of on Friday evening last, and from the smart philippic of the hon. member for Durham on the same occasion, and from other sparks and scintillations, then an under current of opinion was against this act, and that the Government would only be enabled to put it in force through the staunch loyalty of the Port Phillip members. There was an old adage of "One good turn deserves another;" and when they came to the consideration of the Electoral Act for Victoria, he hoped the Government would recollect the services of the Port Phillip members. This was a mixed question, but if hon. members, either in New South Wales or Victoria, were now placed in a false position, they would have an opportunity of righting themselves hereafter.

Mr. DONALDSON: Without being able to elicit from the observations of the hon. gentleman who had just sat down the exact object which he spoke to—he gathered generally from his remarks, that having sold themselves to the Government for this occasion—that the Port Phillip members expected the Government would fall in with their wishes in the matter of the Electoral Bill for Victoria. (Hear, hear, and cries of no, no, from the Port Phillip members.) Whether this was the case or not, was not worth while debating, but appearances certainly were strongly in favour of it. It could not be matter of surprise, that he should join most heartily in the motion of his honorable and learned friend the member for Sydney; and in supporting his motion, he would beg to offer some reply to the remarks which had fallen from the hon. Colonial Secretary. That hon. gentleman had, with the tact for which he was distinguished, entirely evaded the main points of objection to the Constitutional Act, and had seized upon those lesser grievances which, in comparison, no one cared anything about; but he would beg the attention of the House to a few statistics which he would submit to them, and then ask them to consider the argument of the Colonial Secretary by that test. And first as to the Schedules;—he had a few facts to submit to them of a rather startling character, and he entreated them to consider them well. The Colonial Secretary had admitted that there was an increase in the schedules, which reserved so large a portion of the revenue from the control of that House. But he had excused this increase by stating to them that it was caused by the circumstance of the formation of a new colony, the establishment in such new colony necessarily involving a larger expenditure than had heretofore prevailed. He called their particular attention to this point, because he would show to them by figures which could not be controverted, that the increase was not for the new colony but for the old. That it was not the requirements of Victoria that had increased the weight of the schedules, but the necessity of preserving the overgrown establishment of New South Wales. Under the old Act, the schedules reserved were—the Government department, including Judges, &c., £33,000; the Civil department, £18,600; and the Religious department, £30,000; making a total of £81,600. This was the amount reserved from the revenue of both colonies. Under the new Act, the schedules reserved for the Middle Districts were as follows:—For the Government department, £29,000; for the Civil department, £ 6,500; and for the Religious department, £38,000: making in all £73,500 In the new colony of Victoria, the schedules were:—Government Department, £8500, civil, £5500, religious, £6 00; or a total of £20,000. This, added to the reserve for the Middle District, made a sum of £93,500, or an increase of the Schedules under the old act of £11,900. Now, the estimated revenue for the whole colony for the year 1851, was £368,098; and the £81,600 reserved under the old act would be the fourth of this sum. The estimated revenue for the Sydney district was £24,000, and the £73,500 reserved by the Schedules would be nearly one third of that amount. The estimated revenue of Port Phillip was £123,000; and the schedules reserved were £20,000, or only one sixth of the amount. So that it was clear, though the Colonial Secretary had argued that the increase of the schedules was caused by the formation of the new colony of Victoria, that New South Wales had the burden of its reserved funds increased from the proportion which it held under the old Act of one-fourth to one-third, while the same amount of burden which was then visited on Victoria, would be reduced in proportion to its revenue to one sixth. How the hon. Colonial Secretary could make out that this was an increase caused by the formation of a new colony he was at a loss to understand. The reserve formerly was one-fourth Now in this district it was one-third, and in Victoria, the new colony, it was one sixth only. It behoved them to look to this They were left with all the old establishments at the maximum cost, and their revenue was diminished by more than one-third. Whatever the opinion or wishes of the colonial Minister might be,—whatever might be the anxiety of the local government to keep up establishments, it was quite clear that the expenditure of the colony must be cut down at least one half. He found that the reserve for fixed establishments in this colony was, in round numbers, £60,000, and that the reserved schedules were £73,500, making a total reserve of £133,500. This was reserved out of a revenue of £244,000, and all that it left the people's representatives to dispose of was the paltry sum of £110,000. This was the position they were placed in, while in Port Phillip, with its large and flourishing revenue, the reserve fixed on them was only £20 000; and with these facts before them, what wonder that its members should sell themselves to the temptation they held out to them (Hear, hear, and laughter.) No doubt, the old proverb was true, those who won might laugh, and Port Phillip had won on this bargain, though it was as unjust and nefarious a bargain as ever was struck. Since the first period that he had had a seat in that Council, he had always maintained the principle to be bad which could support so expensive a Government as that which prevailed in this colony—that principle, bad as it was at all times, had become worse now, for it was now impracticable, and he for one did not care how soon they came to a dead lock; and he agreed with the honorable Colonial Secretary that there was no need for alarm—that no crisis was at hand—the ordinary transactions of the colony would go on as usual, and the public moneys would be paid as usual. And the long cankering evil would at last come to a head, and the perpetuation of the system would be found impossible. With regard to the revenue of the two colonies after separation, he found, as he had said before, that that of New South Wales would be £244,000, and that of Port Phillip £123,000; of this the reserve in the former instance was £73,500, and in the latter £20,000. It was somewhat curious to note the division of

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1510815

these reserved funds. In New South Wales, for Government purposes there was reserved £29,000, in Victoria £8500—that is, New South Wales pays three and a half times as much as Victoria for this department. For civil purposes New South Wales paid £16,500, and Port Phillip £5500—the former being three times the amount of the latter. For religious worship New South Wales paid £28,000, and Port Phillip £6000—New South Wales paying four times and three-quarters as much for religion as the sister colony. Either their fellow-colonists must be very deficient in religion, or New South Wales must be paying four and three-quarter times too much for it. Therefore, supposing that any reservation for religious purposes could be beneficial—which he did not—it either followed that New South Wales had a much larger amount of religion than Victoria, or that she paid a great deal too much for what she did possess. Let them just cast their eyes over the amounts in these Schedules, and they would see the difference that was made. The revenue of Port Phillip was more than half that of New South Wales, but they found the sum put down as the salary of the Governor of the former colony to be £2000, whilst in the latter it was £5000. This was the proportion adopted throughout, and adopted on some preposterous and incomprehensible principle which it was impossible to understand, but in which it was assumed that this colony, poor as it was acknowledged to be, could afford to pay twice as much for its government as the young and thriving colony of Port Phillip. He should not now detain the House by going into the question as to the maladministration and gross mismanagement of the land fund, although he thoroughly concurred with his hon. and learned friend that these evils had beset the appropriation of that fund. He did not mean to impute any thing like dishonesty to those who had the disposal of this fund, but he was forced to say, that both in kind and in quantity the colonists were miserably deceived in the appropriation of their money. The labour that was least useful, least desirable, cost the most. The Orphan Emigration was the most expensive, and the least valuable, and there were additional expenses imposed on this colony after the arrival of the emigrants, which were really intolerable. If ever there was an Act to which the motto "*divide et impera*" applied, it was to this. In one way they were asked to throw themselves into the hands of the Government—on the other they were invited to co-operate with a democracy which they would not join. It was a refined cruelty of the Imperial government to place them in this position, knowing as it must that it must shut the hands of the colonial legislature to work with any good effect. There was one other point to which he wished to advert before he sat down, in connection with the land question. While this Act was being passed, the report on the land question, adopted by that house, and without any doubt one of the ablest reports ever sent from the Council, or any other deliberative assembly, was completely cushioned. Although sent home in November, 1849, and known to have reached home in April, 1850, when inquiry was made about it Mr. Hawes and Lord Grey both stated that it had not been received, or that they had not seen it. On this ground, therefore, on a matter which was so materially connected with the Bill Ministers were carrying through Parliament, he thought there was much ground for blame, and he should therefore support the motion of the hon. and learned member, believing it was necessary, in justice to their constituents and themselves, that a strong remonstrance should be adopted by the House against the Bill.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL had no previous intention of taking part in this debate, but during the addresses of previous speakers he had been investigating a matter which had reference to one of the topics adverted to. He held in his hand a statement of the expenditure in the schedules in 1849; and this, it must be remembered, would be the statement upon which Parliament would have had to rely as a guide in framing the schedules. From this statement, however, it did not appear that the proportionate expenditure of the Middle District and of Port Phillip had been so erroneously calculated as some hon. members contended. He found that in the year alluded to, the expenditure at Port Phillip, under schedule A, was £5829 17s. 11d; under schedule B, £1850 2s. 6d.; and under schedule C, but £985 18s. 8d. In the latter amount, he could scarcely believe but that there must have been some mistake, for he found that it was made up only of £735, allotted to the Episcopalian establishment at Melbourne, and of £250 for the salary of the Right Rev. Dr. Goold, the Roman Catholic Bishop. The total amount was £7675 18s. 1d. It followed, therefore, that all the remainder of this amount reserved by the schedules must have been applied in the middle district. This calculation had been very hastily made, and might be slightly erroneous, but it was sufficient to show that the schedules to this last Constitutional Act were not so materially at variance with the apparent demands of the two colonies as had been contended. With reference to New South Wales therefore no more had been reserved than was actually required in 1849, notwithstanding the great increase of the colony in population and wealth since that period.

Mr. MURRAY: His honorable and learned friend who had just sat down, and the Colonial Secretary who had just preceded him, had both lost sight of the main objections felt by the colonists against this Act of Parliament, as regarded its reservation of a civil list. It must be clear to every person who had considered the question that the Parliament had exceeded its power in reserving any civil list at all. (Hear, hear.) The money was the money of the colonists, and should be applied by their representatives alone. The reservation of the schedule was the same in effect as a measure of taxation without representation. (Hear, hear.) It was, in fact, at variance with the principle recognised by Earl Grey in initiating this measure—that whenever a colony was able to defray the entire expenses of its government it had a right to free institutions. The Board of Trade and Plantations had expressly recognised this principle in its report, and had admitted that the remonstrances of the colonists at the insufficiency of the amount of freedom extended towards them were well founded. But although this report led to the introduction of the Bill, a large amount of revenue was abstracted in direct opposition to the sentiments which it expressed. (Hear, hear.) He did not participate in the radical opinions which prevailed in some quarters, and was desirous of maintaining the connection with England so long as they could do so consistently with their own honour. If the entire control of their revenue was submitted to them, he, for one, would be quite willing to vote a civil list for the remainder of Her Majesty's reign, and to follow the example of England by placing the offices of the Government upon a secure basis. He was of opinion, too, that the present office holders should not be interfered with, but as new employees were taken into the public service it would be necessary to reduce and modify very considerably to meet the altered circumstances of the colony already referred to. The right of reduction given to them by this Bill would be of little effect when it was virtually taken away from them by the instructions which the Secretary of State had given upon this subject to the head of the local Government. At the time that this measure was before the Parliament the fullest information could have been obtained as to the views of the people here, although the absence of such information was complained of. At the time that Earl Grey proposed virtually to disfranchise the colonists by vesting the nomination of their legislature in the District Councils, there were representations to the effect that the people desired no change, but at the very same time there was a clear expression of a desire to have the constitution of the colony assimilated as far as possible to that of England. This the Home Government and the Parliament must have known from the petitions. They had besides the advantage of having near them a distinguished member of the colonial Legislature, who better than any one could have given them information as to the feelings and opinions of the colonists, but whose offer to give this information was somewhat ungraciously rejected. (Hear, hear.) He would be one of the last to treat the Imperial Government and Legislature with disrespect, but he should not have objected, if it had been practicable, to have joined in a refusal to put the Act into operation. He believed that by so doing they would have obtained that justice which they demanded in a far shorter period, and far more effectually than they would by any other course. (Hear, hear.) Such a movement which have attracted the attention of public men, and have strengthened the hands of their friends as seeking a recognition of their claims. As this course could not be adopted, he would support the motion for a committee.

Mr. BOWMAN concurred in the motion for a committee to prepare a remonstrance against this Act. It could not be denied that the reservations under the Schedules were enormous, and many of the salaries thus provided for were far too high, when tested by the cost of living now and at the time they were fixed.—He had never been very anxious that the local Legislature, while it remained inexperienced, should have the entire control of the land fund; but it could not now be denied that if such a control had been vested in them no such objectionable system of immigration could have been pursued, as had been for a long period carried on under the auspices of the English Commissioners. (Hear, hear.) Reverting to the schedules, he would ask any one to say whether they had any fair equivalent for the immense amount set apart for the administration of justice? Whether the Supreme Court was such an establishment, and was so efficient in its operation for the protection of the country, as to warrant so large an amount being expended upon it? Complaints had been made of the Port Phillip members having on many occasions neutralised the efforts of those who represented the Middle District. Perhaps they might have done so, but it was, at all events, equally certain that they had on many other occasions assisted in carrying many useful measures. (Hear, hear.) For their aid to carry the proposition the colonists, for generations yet to come, would thank them. (Hear, hear, hear.)

Dr. LANG: It would have been unworthy of that House to refrain from giving forth some strong expression of opinion, as to the great outrage which such an Act as this was against the liberal feelings of the nineteenth century; as to the great insult which it cast upon the colonists and their representatives; and as to the discredit which it reflected upon her Majesty's Ministers, who had set themselves up as the advocates of civil and religious liberty all over the world. But for the separation of Port Phillip, and one or two other redeeming points in the Bill, he should have been disposed to join with others, in treating it as a criminal condemned to capital punishment, by ordering that it should be taken from hence to the place from whence it came, and there should be suspended until it was dead. (Laughter.) Port Phillip ought to have obtained separation long ago. It had been thought absolutely necessary by all the people of the province, and the long denial of what they deemed their just right had caused them to feel as a people whose hopes were blighted. With these views and feelings, they had naturally acted as a drag upon the political machine of this colony. Whatever remonstrances came from that House would, he feared, be materially neutralised by the representations from Port Phillip. The people of that province were considering at the present time how they should best express their gratitude to Earl Grey for the passing of this very Act. Because by this measure they had obtained separation, they were blind to the general enormity of the Act, and to its unsuitableness for a country of free men. The Legislative business of the colony was likely to go on much better when the work of legislating for the Middle District was confined to the members for that district alone, for the antagonistic influences to which the long and unjust delay of transportation had given rise, would no longer exist. (Hear, hear.) He concurred with those honorable members who had characterised this heavy and increased civil list as an intolerable grievance. The reservation of this list by an Act of Parliament was wholly at variance with the principle maintained and established by Lord Chatham, that taxes were the property of the people, and could be interfered with by no power on earth but the people's own representatives. (Hear, hear.) An honest Bishop of the English Church had said, that when things came to the worst they would mend. Things could scarcely be worse here than they were at present, with a heavy civil list and a reduced revenue. He concurred with the honorable member for Durham, in warning honorable members opposite to set their houses in order, and prepare for reduction, for a future Legislature would never vote such an expenditure as was at present incurred. The state of Tennessee, one of the United States of America, with a population of a million, was well governed at an expense of but £[illegible]0,000 a year, and why should a country like this, containing so small a population in comparison with Tennessee, pay so much larger a sum for a Government far inferior? People would not be satisfied with the mere assertions of honorable members, who had hitherto received the lion's share of these appropriations, as to the necessity of continuing them, but would reason by analogy, and would come to the conclusion that, like other countries, they could obtain a better Government for far less money. He congratulated the Port Phillip members and their countrymen at their commencement as an independent colony with so small a civil list. This advantage would probably lead to a more rapid development of the people's energies, and such a development could not fail to benefit the people here. Among the three colonies possessing the same constitution every advancement by one must equally, although indirectly, advance the other. As to the question of the land fund—he had always been of opinion that the waste land of the empire belonged to the whole British people, and not to any one section of them who happened to reside near the spot where the waste lands were situated; but it was only right to admit that they had a just claim to have the administration of their land fund—so that they might expend it in a such a manner as would conduce more especially to their own particular advantage. He admitted that the emigration from Great Britain had been such as it ought not to have been, but he did not so much find fault with what the Home Government had done in this particular as with what they had omitted to do. With the power which they possessed, and the means which they had at their disposal, they might have carried on an immigration to almost any extent without inflicting any hardship upon the colonial community. He was somewhat amused at the coincidence of opinion in the hon. and learned member for Sydney and the Colonial Secretary, upon one particular subject. Differing as they did upon all other points, they both agreed in disliking that clause in the Imperial Act which reduced the existing franchise to £10. He could not help quoting, with reference to these gentlemen, the well-known line,

"—— Arcades ambo, et ambo cantare parati."

Which for the present occasion might be freely translated—"both oligarchs, and both prepared to cant." (Laughter.) He could not sympathise with these gentlemen in their regrets. This clause appeared to him to be the redeeming feature of this Bill, and like the mantle of charity, covered the multitude of its sins. It was a sentiment as old as Homer that a man who lost his freedom lost half of his virtue, and it was impossible that the colony could be peopled by a thoroughly virtuous community so long as one half of that community was disfranchised. Another provision in the Bill which gave him consolation was that which gave to the House a power of determining on the number and apportionment of its representative members. This was a great boon, and would be found so if it was properly exercised, as he trusted it would be notwithstanding the enormity of the Bill at present on the table of the House. With these remarks he would support the motion of his honorable and learned colleague.

Mr MOOR would not have troubled the House on this question had it not been for the pointed allusions which had been made to the Port Phillip members by the honorable and learned member for Sydney. That gentleman had said that on many occasions they had swamped the most beneficial measures before the House. He was surprised to hear such a declaration, when he remembered on how many occasions himself and his colleague had joined that honorable and learned member in cutting down the public expenditure when they were considering the estimates. (Hear, hear.) He could not but remember in fact that they had been frequently alluded to by the head of the Government in that House as being too much bound up with that branch of the House which voted constantly for those reductions. (Hear, hear.) He would briefly state the reasons why the people of Port Phillip and their representatives could not join in rejecting the Imperial Act altogether, as some honorable members, it seemed, would have attempted to do if the attempt could have been made with any chance of success. The Act might entail many grievances upon the Middle District which did not affect Port Phillip. Besides alluding to the ten-pound franchise, the hon. and learned mover had stated two grievances in particular—the large amount of the reservations by the schedules, and the absence of any right to control their land fund. Now the schedules reserved for Port Phillip amounted to about £20,000, and if they were to have any Civil List at all he did not believe that this was too much. In fact, he doubted very much if the Government of Victoria could be carried on without a much larger expenditure. He conceived that the Solicitor-General must have been wrong in his calculations as to the expenditure even of 1849.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL said that the returns he found embraced only a period of eleven months, so that the amount would have to be increased one-twelfth.

Mr. MOOR believed that the expenditure would be found to have exceeded even this. At all events he was sorry that the Solicitor-General was not in the House many years before to assist in giving Port Phillip a larger share from Schedule C. As to the land fund he quite agreed with what had been said as to the necessity of having the control of this fund vested in the local Legislature, and he hoped the time would shortly come when both New South Wales and Victoria would obtain this concession. But they could not for this purpose alone delay receiving the boon of separation, for which they had so long and so ardently struggled. When the proper time came the Legislature of Victoria would be quite ready to join that of New South Wales in the necessary measures to obtain every tittle of their rights. The hon. member was proceeding to allude to the appointment of the Anti-Transportationist Delegates, as a proof of a desire on the part of Victoria to co operate in all useful measures, when

The SPEAKER suggested that this reference was out of order, as the matter alluded to was in no way under the cognizance of the House.

Mr. WENTWORTH: His hon. and reverend colleague had quoted a well known Latin line, and had given to it a peculiar translation. But translated more literally its applicability would be far greater to the reverend gentleman himself, and those with whom he was accustomed to act. (Hear, hear.) He would not be so discourteous as to apply this translation in more plain and direct terms; but he would tell the hon. and reverend gentleman this, that of the two extremes Oligarchy was better than Socialism, and would, he hoped, be so considered not only by a majority in that House, but by a majority of the colonists. (Hear, hear.) The Socialist views of the hon. and reverend member would meet with but little response except from the Socialists by whom he was ordinarily surrounded. (Hear.) He denied that the proceeds of their land was the property of the people of England. It was their exertions alone which had given it value: for intrinsically neither the most fertile nor the most barren soil were worth anything until they had worth imparted to them by occupation and industry. It was upon this ground that he had always claimed the control of the land fund as an absolute right. He was sorry to hear so miserably low a ground taken up by the hon. member for Port Phillip who last addressed the House. Had that honorable member forgotten that there ought to have been no schedules at all? Was he so disloyal that he felt he could not have made provision for a civil list without such a reservation? Was it necessary for Port Phillip that the British Legislature should break through the enactments of the Bill of Rights to tax them without representation? So long as this Bill of Rights remained on the Statute Book, he doubted much whether any Court of Justice would hold that the British Parliament had power to make these reservations. It had defined and limited its own powers by that statute, and by this definition and limit it was bound. If the Crown surrendered them their land revenue, there would be no objection whatever to grant a civil list. The only question at issue was, whether the civil list should be voted by that House, or imposed by Parliament, and all constitutional authorities were in favour of the former course, as the only correct one. (Hear, hear.)

The question as to the appointment of a committee was then put and passed, a ballot having been taken upon the motion of the Colonial Secretary. The following committee was appointed, viz., Mr. Dangar, Mr Donaldson, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr James Macarthur, Mr. Martin, Major Mercer, Mr. Moor, and Mr. Murray, with the mover, Mr. Wentworth.

### NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. WENTWORTH gave notice of his intention on Friday next, to move for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Council of the City of Sydney to assess, collect, and levy certain City and Lighting Rates for the year 1851.

Mr NICHOLS gave notice of his intention, on Friday next to move, that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House: (1.) A return of the expenses incurred at the Immigration Depôt at Hyde Park Barracks, since its formation, distinguishing the amount paid for the maintenance, clothing, &c., of the emigrants. (2.) The amounts paid to the various clerks, matrons, superintendents, messengers, and other servants, since the establishment was formed. (3.) The amounts (if any) paid to the members of the Immigration Board. (4.) The amount of legal expenses paid by the Board, or at its recommendation or the recommendation of the Immigration Agent, and the authority by which such payments were made. (5.) The number of emigrants who have been provided for in the Barracks during the year 1850. (6.) The number of punishments inflicted on the emigrants, by solitary confinement or otherwise, within the building, and by whose authority the same were inflicted.

### VICTORIA ELECTORAL BILL.

The Governor's Message, transmitting the above Bill, having been read,

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that it be read a first time. It had been framed, he said, upon the same principle as the Sydney Bill except as respected certain points, in which the more recent formation and different circumstances of the province required some variation. Advantage had been taken of the presence in Sydney of His Honor the Superintendent to obtain the advice of that distinguished officer in framing the details of the Bill. There were two counties in this new colony—Bourke and Grant—which were the principal seats of agricultural operations. The first of these was to have two, and the second one member. Of the Intermediate Districts there were seven and these were to return one member each; and the towns were arranged into four electoral districts, which would return conjointly seven members, while of the unsettled districts there were three which would return one member each. There would therefore be twenty representative members, which, with five officers of the Government, and five un official nominees, would make the Legislative Council of Victoria to consist of thirty members in all. He found by the census, which was now nearly completed, that the whole population of the district was 78,000, and in round figures they could have, therefore, a representative Member to every 4000 persons. Of the twenty representative members one-half might be said to represent the agricultural and commercial interests, and the other half the pastoral interests of the district. This, when the extraordinary preponderance of the latter interest in the production of the exports was fairly considered, was by no means, he thought, too large a share. There was also another point of view in which the question must be regarded. Considering the transition state of the country, the richness of its soil, and the salubrity of its climate, a large proportion of the lands which were at present devoted to pastoral purposes alone would be rapidly purchased up and applied to agricultural purposes. The results of the census, too, would show that a great increase of population had been going on in these districts, and that the increase was one which would be likely to be steady and progressive. These prospects must not be lost sight of in preparing an electoral scheme, which would probably have to last for years to come.

The Bill was then read a first time, and was ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

### VICTORIA PUBLIC OFFICERS' BILL.

The Governor's Message, enclosing the above Bill having been read—

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that it be read a first time. By the fifth clause of the Imperial Act it was provided, that the colony of Victoria should be separated from the time that the writs were issued for its first Legislature, and that the authority of the Government of New South Wales should thenceforth cease. This, it was thought, would create some difficulty, as the effect of the Commissions issued from this Government would cease also. It became necessary, therefore, to introduce this measure, in order to continue these officers in this positions, and to render their Acts legal in the interim between this period and the issuing of the new Commissions.

The Bill was then read a first time and was ordered to be read a second time on Friday week.

### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY having proposed to adjourn until Friday next, a slight conversation took place as to the policy of allowing the bills on the table to stand over for so long. In reply to this the honorable mover stated, that the delay in the first instance was necessary for their consideration, but that subsequently they might be proceeded with *de die in diem*.

Mr. MURRAY suggested that the Government might have rendered this delay unnecessary by publishing the Bills before the House met, but the COLONIAN SECRETARY replied that there was no precedent for such a course, and that even the Reform Bill was unheard of until announced in a Ministerial speech.

Some allusions being now made to the proceedings next week, the COLONIAL SECRETARY stated, that it was a question whether they could sit at all next week, as it was Passion week, and it was not the practice of Parliament to sit at that time. The question, however, he added, was under consideration. The motion for adjournment was then put and passed.

Council adjourned at twenty five minutes to seven until three P.M. on Friday next.

---

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF JUSTICE.

RAPE.

Thomas Harvey stood indicted for having, on the 25th of February, at Sydney, committed a rape. Not guilty.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.

Patrick Donelly stood indicted for having, at Wollongong, on the evening of the 12th of March ult., feloniously assaulted Humphrey George, aged 67, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL, in stating the case, observed that the present was one of those too frequent results of intemperance which occurred in the rural districts of this colony. The prisoner had married a daughter of the prosecutor, and at the time named in the indictment was, with his wife, on a visit at his father-in-law's farm at Wollongong. On the evening in question most of the parties in the house, men and women, had been drinking freely of rum, and the prisoner wanted his wife to get some money out of the bed-room, which she objected to do. He thereupon knocked her down, and then the father and several other persons attacked him, and, on his running away, pursued him, and a sort of scrambling fight took place, during which the dogs were set upon him. At last he turned suddenly, and seizing a large rail, rushed upon his father-in-law, and dealt him a heavy blow across the forehead which fractured his skull, compressing its outer table, and from the effects of which the latter was in a state of stupor for several days, and had received injuries which would most likely be felt during the remainder of his days. The Attorney-General added, that the prosecutor had begged of him not to press the case against his son-in-law, but in a case where the injuries inflicted were of so serious a character, he felt, that as public prosecutor, he should be guilty of neglect of duty if he had allowed so grave an offence to pass unpunished. The assault was distinctly proved, the witnesses admitting that all parties had been drinking; and Dr. Hosking proved the serious nature of the injuries inflicted.

Mr. HOLROYD, for the prisoner, said that whilst he could not expect that his client would be acquitted of the assault, he nevertheless felt satisfied that the felonious intent to do grievous bodily harm, as charged in the indictment, would not, in the opinion of the jury, be considered to have been shown by the evidence; in fact the best feeling had existed between both the prosecutor and the prisoner until this unhappy drunken bout, when infuriated with drink, and by the abuse and attacks of the party, who were all naturally incensed at his striking his wife, he had madly seized the first offensive weapon he could lay hold of, and had struck the blow with which he now stood indicted. He (Mr. H.) hoped that under these circumstances, the jury would find his client guilty of the minor offence only.

The CHIEF JUSTICE, in summing up, adverted in forcible terms to the prevailing sin of drunkenness, whereby so many distressing cases were brought, session after session, before the criminal courts of the colony. The learned counsel had suggested, that no felonious intent had been proved; but it was an axiom of law that the natural consequence of a man's own act must be considered to have been intended by him. That the prisoner was drunk at the time, was no excuse for his offence; indeed, some judges had held that drunkenness was an aggravation in such cases; and, although he himself was not disposed to go so far as that, he most certainly would never admit it as an excuse. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and His Honor having commented in very feeling terms upon the transaction which had caused so much misery to his family, sentenced him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Sydney Goal for six calendar months, the first week in each month in solitary confinement.

Before Mr. Justice THERRY.

FORGERY.

William Palmer, an exile ticket-of-leave holder by the Randolph, pleaded guilty to an indictment, in which he was charged with forging a check with intent to defraud Samuel Alexander.

It will be remembered, that the prisoner lately opened a fictitious mercantile firm in Castlereagh-street, Sydney, under the name and style of Manning and Co., and succeeded in passing several checks and orders in the name of the firm, and duping various shopkeepers. He persisted in his plea of guilty, contrary to the advice of the learned Judge, who said that he should look through the depositions before he passed sentence, and should, as a matter of course, regard the allegations they might contain against the prisoner as true, and should be guided thereby in affixing the amount of punishment. His Honor expressed some surprise that a man in the position of the prisoner, over whom strict surveillance ought to be extended, had found facilities for so soon recommencing a career of crime in this colony.

UTTERING FORGED CHEQUES.

Andrew Sherry, alias Andrew Hugh M'Cullah, was indicted for having, on the 22nd March last, uttered a check for £2 on the Bank of Australasia, purporting to be drawn by Andrew Sherry, knowing it to be forged, and with intent to defraud Messrs. Price, Favenc, and Gwyn, of Pitt-street, Sydney. Upon being called upon to plead, the prisoner said that he was unprovided with counsel, although he had, on the previous evening, given to Mr. Ryan Brenan an order upon Mr. Inspector Wearin, for his watch and some jewellery, which had been taken from him at the Police Office. The case, however, went on, the prisoner not pressing his objection.

[At a later hour in the day, Mr. Brenan came into court, and explained that the prisoner had written an order to Mr. Wearin, requesting him to sell the watch, &c., and to hand over the proceeds to him, (Mr. B.) for the purpose of conducting his defence; but that Mr. M'Lerie had expressly forbidden this to be done. Now he, Mr. Brenan, contended, that if property found upon a prisoner was not claimed and was free from suspicion, he had a right to appropriate it for the purpose of defending himself. The Solicitor-General said, that he, on the contrary, was of opinion that, when, as in the present case, a person went about the town changing a number of forged cheques, the police were justified in detaining any property which they might find upon him when apprehended. His HONOR said he would not interfere in the matter.]

The case, as proved in evidence, was this. About nine o'clock in the evening of the 22nd of March ult., the prisoner made a purchase at the shop of Messrs. Price and Co. to the amount of £1 10s. 6d., for which he tendered in payment the cheque named in the indictment. Upon the shopman showing it to Mr. Gwyn, he directed the change, 9s. 6d., to be given, merely observing that he presumed it was all right. On presenting the cheque at the Bank of Australasia it was pronounced to be a forgery. It was soon ascertained that the prisoner had passed other cheques at different places in the name of A. H. M'Cullah. At Mr. Tuohy's, the Lemon Tree, in Phillip-street, he, on the evening of the 24th of March, after making some swaggering boasts of his intention of spending two or three hundred pounds in the house, succeeded in getting cigars, spirits, &c., to the amount of 11s. 3d., for which he deposited a cheque for £2, saying he would call for the change in the morning. This cheque, on being presented, was refused payment, no person so signing his name having an account there. Mr. A. H. M'Culloch, the solicitor, banked there, but spelt his name differently. Upon the prisoner being apprehended, several cheques similarly filled up were found upon him, all of which were proved to be forgeries. The prisoner offered no defence, but called Alexander Perry, Esq., in whose brother's service he had lived for some considerable time. This gentleman gave him an excellent character as an industrious, hard-working man.

The Jury, without any hesitation, returned a verdict of guilty.

His HONOR, in passing sentence, said that there were features in this case to which he earnestly hoped the attention of all classes of the community would be directed. In this colony, where cheques and orders formed so very considerable a portion of its circulating medium, the greatest care ought to be exercised in receiving them in payment from unknown or suspicious persons; yet what had the evidence in this case proved? Why that at an unseasonable hour in the evening, the prisoner had gone into the shop of Messrs. Price, Favenc, and Co., and his tender in payment for a purchase, of a £2 cheque was accepted without one word of objection or inquiry, albeit he was an utter stranger there. Again, after some idle talk, as to what money he intended to favour Mr. Tuohy with spending in his house, he, at a late hour in the evening, obtained various luxuries on the faith of another cheque. To give such inexcusable facilities to persons to pass forged paper was highly blameable, and if tradespeople allowed themselves to be so duped there was but a small amount of pity for them. His Honor would express his earnest hope that so careless and unbusiness-like a system would no longer obtain in the colony. With regard to the prisoner in this case, it was much to be feared that he was an adept in this species of fraud, but inasmuch as it had been shown that for some years he had maintained a good character for industry, the Court would take that into its merciful consideration, and pass a more lenient sentence than it otherwise would. His Honor sentenced him to be kept to hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony, for three years.

LARCENY ON SHIP-BOARD.

Frederick Johnson, a seaman on board the Glen Huntley, was found guilty of stealing a quart of rum from the store-room of that vessel, on the 8th ult., and sentenced to one month's hard labour in Sydney Gaol.

The Court, at its rising, adjourned until Thursday (to-morrow), at ten o'clock.

---

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

### INSOLVENT COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE W. H. KERR, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Acton Sillitoe a third meeting was held, and debts amounting to £212 9s. 5d. were proved. The assignee handed in his report, which having been read, the meeting instructed him with reference to the various properties belonging to the estate.

MEETING TO-DAY.

In the estate of Robert Gill and Co., a first meeting, at 10.

MEETINGS TO-MORROW.

In the estate of Frederick A. Tompson, a special meeting, at half-past ten.

In the estate of Charles A. Armitage, an adjourned single meeting, at eleven.

In the estate of John Graham, a first meeting, at noon.

### MULTUM IN PARVO.

*(From late Australasian Papers.)*

MR. J. A. JACKSON, the London agent for Van Diemen's Land, was admitted to the bar by the Honorable Society of the Middle Temple, on the 23rd November.—Mr. Eddie's stock sale at Cleveland, Van Diemen's Land, was well attended, and the competition great; between 5000 and 6000 sheep were sold as follows:—Store wether, 4, 6, and 8-tooth, 6s. 4d. to 7s. 3d.; ditto 2-tooth, 6s. 5d.; wether lambs 3s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; ewes, 4, 6, and 8-tooth, 4s. 8d.; old ewes, 3s. 2d. to 4s.; working bullocks, £7 15s.; Yearling cattle, 18s.—Several official changes will take place in Van Diemen's Land in consequence of Dr. Turnbull's appointment to the office of Colonial Treasurer. Mr. Henslowe, so universally respected whether as the Private Secretary of Sir John Franklin, or the efficient police magistrate of Campbelltown, will be Clerk of the Council. Mr. Mason will remove from New Norfolk to Campbelltown. Mr. Tarleton succeeds him at New Norfolk; and Mr. Kirwan becomes assistant police magistrate at Bothwell.—By an amended Census Return, the population of South Australia is set down at 67,430.—The price of shares in the Burra Burra mine on the 25th ult. was £195 cash.—Mr. Dalmahoy Campbell sold on the 26th ult., at Geelong, the portion of the Glenelg station known as Cadnook, having a frontage on the north bank of the Glenelg of fifteen miles, with 20,400 sheep thereon, at 12s. 3d. per head, Messrs Ellis and Stawell being the purchasers. Terms, one-fourth in cash, one-fourth in twelve months, one-fourth in twenty-four months, and one fourth in thirty-six months, bearing ten per cent. per annum interest, secured on the stock and station.—Dr. Wyatt has been appointed Inspector of schools in South Australia.—Berry James Lipson, late receiver of fines and fees at Adelaide, and deputy registrar of the province of South Australia, had been found guilty at the late criminal sittings in Adelaide, of having embezzled certain moneys, the property of the Crown. The prisoner was ably defended by Mr. Fisher. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, except the last fortnight, which was to be passed in solitary confinement.—A melancholy accident befel Mr. Charles Alcock, son of Mr. Alcock, proprietor of the *Moreton Bay Free Press* newspaper, on the 23rd instant; he was riding near Cowper's Plains, in company with another person, when, owing to the saddle girths becoming loose, he was thrown violently from his horse against a tree, and the injuries he had received internally were so serious that he expired three days after to the deep regret of all who knew him. The deceased was under nineteen years of age.—The Melbourne meeting to address the Queen thanking Her Majesty for having erected Port Phillip into a seperate colony, was only attended by about twenty persons; an address was agreed to.—A petition to Parliament is in course of signature in Melbourne, praying for the adoption of a reduced and uniform rate of sea postage.—The South Australian revenue for the quarter ended December 31st amounted to £56,028 10s. 10d., being £6281 7s. 6d. over the expenditure. Among the larger components of the General Revenue are—Customs, £26,745 10s. 4d.; Land sales, £16,130 7s.; and Assessment on Stock, £4698 10s. 4d. The larger aggregates of expenditure are—Civil Establishments, £11,933 5s. 9d.; Remittances and Payments for the purposes of British Emigration, £10,886 14s.; Payment in reduction of Bonded Debt, £5000; sums placed at the disposal of the Central Road Board, £6375 3s. 8d.; Public Works and Buildings, £4096 3s. 11d.; and Streets (formation and repair), £3628 7s. 2d.—Stubbs and Son sold by private contract the Yanso Station, on Yanso Creek, for the sum of £[illegible]000, without either sheep or cattle, to W. Furlong, Esq., the property of W. C. Wentworth, Esq., M.L.C., Sydney.—The population of the police district of Belfast amounts to 3911.—Our contemporaries are again complaining of the thistle nuisance in the neighbourhood of Adelaide.—The first stone of a German Lutheran Church was laid at Koringa, with masonic honours, on the 19th March.—Mr. C. J. Piesse has arrived at Swan River, and assumed the office of Colonial Secretary.—The revenue of Western Australia for the first three quarters of 1850 was £8710.—Guano, in large quantities, is found on many of the islands near Swan River, and several ships have taken cargoes of it; a charge of £1 per ton is made by the Government.—A dividend, at the rate of twelve and a half per cent. per annum, was paid by the Bank of Western Australia for the last half of 1850.

---

### ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. G. A. LLOYD.—At Cunyngham's Wharf, bottom of Erskine street, at half-past 10 o'clock, Cedar; at the Stores of Mr. George D. Craig, opposite the Wharf of the Hunter River Steam Company, at 11 o'clock, Maize, Oaten Hay, Lucerne Hay.

MR. STEWART.—At the Horse Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Mares, Boy's Pony, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Earthenware.

MR. C. NEWTON.—At his Rooms, at half-past 11 o'clock, Coffee, Sugar, Tea.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, London-made Clothing, Drapery, Table Covers, Cloth and Children's Shoes.

MR. A. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Books and Engravings, Wearing Apparel, and Sundries.

MESSRS. MORT AND BROWN.—At Campbell's Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock, Wool; at the Residence of Mr. I. O. Glanham, George-street North, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Globes, &c.; at their Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Sheep and Cattle in the Northern District.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At the Union Wharf, Sussex-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, Tallow and Hides; on the Premises of J. and J. Smith, Bakers, Brickfield-hill, at 11 o'clock, the Good-will, Book Debts, Bakehouse Fittings, Implements of Trade, 4 Horses, 4 Carts, Harness, &c.

---

### BIRTHS.

At Roxburgh place, Baulkham Hills, on the 6th instant, the wife of A. L. M'Dougall, Esq., of a son.

At the residence of her father, Mr. Robert Cooper, Ormonde Hall, on the 6th instant, Mrs. W. J. Pawley, of a daughter.

On Saturday, the 5th instant, at her residence, 268, George-street South, Mrs. J. F. M'Donald, of a son.

### DIED.

November 26, 1850, at Malta, on his passage from India to England for his health, Sir Francis Ford, Bart., aged thirty-three.

On the 25th March, at his father's residence, South Brisbane, Moreton Bay, in the 19th year of his age, Charles Thomas, second son of Mr. Edward Alcock.

---

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday, by the Coroner, at the Benevolent Asylum, on view of the body of Bridget Dennis, aged sixty years. The deceased, who was a woman of very intemperate habits, resided in Market-street, and was found by some of her neighbours on Sunday last, lying upon her own bed in convulsions. An attempt to remove her to the hospital was opposed by one of her drunken companions, but at last Mr. Inspector Higgins had her conveyed to the Benevolent Asylum, where she died in a few hours. Mr. Russell, the Resident Surgeon, deposed to the condition of the deceased when received, and gave it as his opinion that death was the result of natural causes, accelerated by intemperance, in accordance with which opinion a verdict was returned. A second inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner, at the Dublin Tavern, in Pitt-street, on view of the body of Louisa Maria Warren, aged twenty-two, who died in child-bed on Monday last. After hearing the evidence of the midwife, Elizabeth Comb, and Mr. Surgeon Nelson, the Jury found a verdict of died by the visitation of God. The child is alive and likely to do well.

ACCIDENTS.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Thomas Allom, a builder, was on the scaffold and superintending the erection of a house in Bathurst-street, near the Lighthouse Tavern, a portion gave way and he was precipitated with great violence to the pavement. Medical aid was promptly in attendance, but we regret to learn that the injuries received are of such a nature that it is scarcely possible that he can survive.—Yesterday afternoon, Captain Strickland, of the Scotia, accompanied by his son, were proceeding up Bent-street, near the Australian Library, when a horse, carrying a lady, who had evidently lost her command, galloped at full speed out of the Domain, and was taking his way down Bent-street. Captain Strickland, seeing the danger of the fair equestrian, ran to stop the animal, and caught hold of the bridle, which, however, unfortunately broke, and he (Captain S.) was precipitated with much force against the kerbstone, lacerating his hands and face. The horse, however, was considerably checked, and notwithstanding that the bridle was gone, his pace greatly moderated. Captain Strickland having recovered his feet, he and Mr. G. A. Plaistowe, who happened at the time to be passing, succeeded in overtaking and stopping the horse, and in conducting its rider to a place of safety.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—On Monday last, one Samuel Brewer was convicted of having assaulted Constable Kelly, the latter being at the time in the execution of his duty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s. and 2s. 6d. costs; or, in default, to be imprisoned for one week. Yesterday, John Digmin was convicted of a breach of the Police Act, in having attempted to rescue a prisoner from the custody of Constable Harper, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., with 5s. costs; or in default of payment, to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

POLICE ACT.—Patrick Donohue, yesterday, paid 10s. for allowing a goat to stray in the public streets; and John Maloney was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., with 2s. 6d. costs, for riding on his dray.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon, a man named George Fullerton, proceeding along the Parramatta Road on a loaded waggon, when near Iron Cove Bridge, fell off, and one of the wheels passed over his thigh. Constable Nichol, of the Sydney Police, removed the unfortunate man to the Benevolent Asylum, where he was immediately attended to by the house surgeon. We regret to learn that the injuries received by Fullerton are extensive, and of the most serious nature.

Mr. Samuel Lyons requests the attention of drapers, storekeepers, and others, to his unreserved sale, this day, at the mart, at 11 o'clock precisely, of 19 packages of London-made clothing, slops, table covers, boots and shoes, coburgs, calicos, Swiss cotton dresses, &c., vide advertisement.—*Communicated.*

Messrs. Mort and Brown beg to direct the attention of capitalists and others to their sale of 9432 sheep (XYZ) and 500 head of cattle in the Northern district, to take place at their rooms, this day, at 12 o'clock precisely.—*Communicated.*

Messrs. Mort and Brown's sale of Mr. Glanham's furniture takes place at his residence, George-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—*Communicated.*

WOOL AT CAMPBELL'S STORES, CAMPBELL'S WHARF.—Messrs. Mort and Brown direct the attention of wool-buyers to their sale this day, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the premises above named, of 27 bales wool, in bond. *Communicated.*

RICHMOND RIVER CEDAR AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.—Mr. George A. Lloyd's sales this day will commence at half past 10 o'clock, on Cunningham's Wharf, with a cargo of cedar; after which, at 11 o'clock, at Craig's Store, maize, hay, and jam.—*Communicated.*

DINNER TO THE SPANISH OFFICERS.—The Brigadier commanding Her Most Catholic Majesty's corvette Ferrolana, and his officers, were entertained at dinner on Monday evening by the members of the Australian Club, at the Club House, Bent-street. About seventy members sat down to dinner, besides Brigadier Quesada and his officers, his Excellency the Governor, his Excellency Major-General Wynyard and staff, and his Honor the Superintendent of Port Phillip, who were invited to meet the guests of the evening. In return for the toast given by the President of the Club in honor of the Brigadier, he replied in a very neat speech in English: The whole of the Spanish officers who are here are decidedly favourites with those members of our society who have been favoured with their acquaintance. We understand that an entertainment on an extensive scale will be given on board the corvette in Easter week.

EXCHANGE COMPANY.—A meeting of the persons who had subscribed to the proposed Exchange Company, was held yesterday, at Lyons' rooms. In consequence of a company called the Royal Exchange Company, having been formed in 1836, and obtained an Act of Council, it was deemed expedient, in order to prevent confusion, to alter the name of the proposed company and call it the "Sydney Exchange Company." Upwards of £9000 of the £10,000 proposed as the capital had been subscribed for. Twelve gentlemen were named as a provisional board or committee to prepare an Act of Incorporation, enter into correspondence with the government respecting a site for the intended building, and make other preliminary arrangements.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—The sittings of this Court will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning commencing at No. 155.

STREET ROBBERY.—Between the hours of one and two on Monday morning, Constable Ekins, on duty in Clarence-street, heard a noise near the Australian Hotel, and on going up to ascertain the cause, he found William Hudson, a seaman, debating with a young man named William Ryan, about a pound note. On perceiving the constable, Hudson stated that Ryan had knocked him down and stolen from his person a £1 note, and gave him into custody for the offence. Ryan was brought before the Bench both on Monday and yesterday, and remanded for the evidence of Hudson, until this morning.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—James Scott, residing at Chippendale, about ten o'clock on Saturday night, was crossing the Government Paddocks on his way home from Sydney, when three men came up behind, knocked him down, rifled his pockets, and robbed him of a rule and about 36s. in silver.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN BONES.—Mr. James Beckett, of Parramatta, discovered lying in the forest between Dural and the lower branch of the Hawkesbury, the bones of a male adult. The circumstance was made known to Mr. C. B. Lyons, coroner for Parramatta, who made personal enquiry, and after several days' search it was ascertained that they were the remains of an aged man who had rented a farm near Box Hill, and that the deceased had attempted to cross the back bush between Dural and Box Hill, and lost his way, so probably in a fit of despair and exhaustion laid himself down between two logs and there died, where the bones were found.

CALIFORNIAN HYPERBOLE.—A San Francisco paper, the *Daily Courier*, of the 4th of February last, concludes a rhapsody in eulogy of the gold country by declaring that "its future years will prove that the hopes of those who predicted the *highest* mark of attainment were *short* of the glorious reality."

NEWCASTLE.—SURVEYOR OF PASSENGER SHIPS.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Alexander Livingstone, Harbour Master, Newcastle, to survey and examine passenger ships sailing from the Port of Newcastle.

BERRIMA.—Mr. Thomas Scott, of Berrima, has been appointed bailiff of the Court of Petty Sessions for the recovery of small debts in the district of Berrima, in the room of Mr. Robert Freer.

MURRURUNDI.—Mr. John Williams has been appointed bailiff of the Small Debts Court at Murrurundi, vice Mr. John M'Givaney, resigned.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.—It having been represented to the Government that William R. Stocker absconded on the 21st ultimo from the surveying party of Mr. Surveyor Townsend, in the Murrumbidgee district, to which he was attached, his Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified that a reward of five pounds will be paid to any free person who may, within six months, give such information as shall lead to the capture and lodging in safe custody of the above individual; or if the person giving such information be a prisoner of the Crown, application will be made to her Majesty for the allowance to him of a conditional pardon. Description: William R. Stocker, aged 22 years, per ship Lord Wellesley; born in London; light hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, slightly pockpitted, 5 feet 6½ inches in height.

---

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AND THE LAW OF PATENT.

*To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

GENTLEMEN,—I observe in your issue of this day that Dr. Douglass has been getting up a petition to the Home Government for a grant of a patent for the colonies, on the ground that the Legislative Council has not the power to pass such a law, and that that is the received legal opinion.

Attorneys are supposed not to have opinions,—but my impression is, the Council have the power to pass such a law; and about two months since I was employed by Mr. Lucas, of the Liverpool Road, the clever agricultural implement maker, to apply to the Government to pass a law regulating the law of patent in the colony. I applied accordingly, to which I have had no answer, other than my communication had been referred to the Attorney-General for his report, I suppose on the law of the case.

I trust, for one, never to see the Law of Patent in force in this colony as in England. The scores of fees demanded there positively retard the humble and talented mechanic from progressing.

I pretend to be as loyal as most people,—but if we cannot introduce a Law of Patent in our own way and on our own account, without the interference of her Majesty, more the pity. It is our own faults to put up longer with such nonsense.

If I am rightly informed a patent cannot be taken out at home, for England, Ireland, and Scotland, for less than £190.

Your obedient servant,

B. C. RODD.

---

*To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

GENTLEMEN,—Will you be kind enough to allow me to correct an error into which your reporter has fallen with regard to what I said yesterday at the meeting in Macquarie-place? The error was doubtless occasioned by the bad position or hearing in which your reporter happened unfortunately to be placed, and I would not have noticed it but that it completely alters my words, and, in fact, makes the whole ridiculous; the passage to which I allude is the following:—"The Honorable the Colonial Secretary on Friday last entered into a long account of the principles upon which this colony had been founded. He (Mr. H.), however, thought that no principle whatever had been either laid down or observed in the establishment or conduct of the colony—that everything had been suffered to go on, as it were, at haphazard." What I said, Gentlemen, was to this effect:—"That the Honorable the Colonial Secretary in moving the first reading of the Bill on Friday last, had entered into a long detail of the principles which had guided the Government in its division of the colony into electoral districts, but it appeared to me that this division had been made upon no principle at all, or, if any principle was observed it was one which suited Mr. Wentworth and the squatters." You will perceive, Gentlemen, that there is a wide difference in the words I used and those attributed to me, and you will therefore oblige me by giving the above correction of them.

I am Gentlemen,

Yours, most respectfully,

R. J. HAWKSLEY.

King-street, April 8.

National Library of Australia

http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1510814

## GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1851.

### IMPOUNDINGS.

BRINGELLY.—From Mr. R. Bell. April 4: Bay filly, black points, switch tail, branded near shoulder S with W under, about 4 years old, 14 hands high; damages 5s. Roan colt, star in forehead, long tail, off hind foot white, branded near shoulder WC, rising 2 years old; damages 5s. If the above horses are not released they will be sold at the Penrith Court Yard, on the next Court day next ensuing, 21 days from this notice. J. H. HOLT. 10s. 3d.

BINALONG.—From the run of W. H. Broughton, Esq., Burrowa, March 24: Red and white bullock, CY off rump and ribs, JT with ⌒ over shoulder, 5 near rump. Brown bullock, white back, J with W under off shoulder, 4 on ribs, B on neck. Red steer, white back, JS off rump, 3 ribs. Red bullock, white back, snail horns, JM off rump, like 5 under, Y shoulder. Red cow, white back, JH conjoined off rump, 7 under, left ear slit. Red steer, same brands. Brindle steer, white back, DAY off ribs. Strawberry cow, LE off rump 4 on ribs. Spotted poley steer, ⊢B near rump, like 4 under. Black cow, JF off hip, like 3 ribs, calf by her side. Strawberry heifer, JF off rump and shoulder piece off left ear. Red steer, same brand. Red heifer, same brand. White steer, WB off rump, CR near rump. Red steer, like PF off ribs; damages and driving expenses 4d. each. If not claimed on or before the 19th April, they will be sold. T. COLTER. 14s.

LOCHINVAR.—From Johnson's Run. April 1: Bay colt, white face, on near shoulder ☰, near ribs 5 with 7 over, on off ribs bow and arrow brand; damages 3d. Red bull, it branded not legible. White bull, red neck, if branded not visible. Red and white ox, on off rump, J with ЗP conjoined on off ribs N; damages 1s. each. They will be sold, if not released in 21 days. T. DOYLE. 10s. 3d.

NEWARCON.—From the run of H. Scott, Esq., April 4: Grissled heifer, near rump PMD, the P not distinct. White calf, near ear marked, unbranded. Red cow, off ribs TH, near hip LZ. Red calf, unbranded. By Mr. Leeds: Red and white steer, off neck WFG, cheek 8. Brown and white steer, near hip JC with ⌐ under, hole off ear. From J. C. S. M'Donnell, Esq.: Strawberry steer, like WT off ribs, TM the M illegible. Red cow, off hip JD with 7 under, red calf unbranded. If not claimed in 24 days they will be sold. G. THOMPSON. 11s. 6d.

HARTLEY.—From J. Maxwell, Esq., J.P., Littleton, April 4: Red bullock, a notch in the right ear, DM with M2 under off rump, and like M2 on the shoulder the same side. Red bullock, white belly and flank, branded as above DM with M2 under, and M2 shoulder. Red and white sheeted bullock, bald faced, WP conjoined off rump, like M shoulder, near rump, and shoulder, and like 2 off shoulder. Red and white cow like KK off rump. Red and white bullock, like IC off rump, three illegible brands on the ribs like TJ under 65, a brand under all illegible. Brown and white bullock, J reversed with S on the shoulder, and DH on the ribs, one horn damaged; damages 1s. each. From the estate of T. Brown, Esq., J.P.: Red and white poley cow, right ear marked, HA near rump; damages 5s. If not released to be sold in 21 days. J. M'CAY. 14s. 3d.

NEPEAN.—From Snake's Valley, by J. Brown, of the Fish River: Dark brown horse, three black points off hind foot grey, white streak on nose, blind, and nipped on the near side MP on off shoulder, aged, 15½ hands high, supposed reward £1. The above will be sold at the Court House Yard, Penrith, on the 25th April, if not released. H. TRAVIS. 9s 6d.

CASSILIS.—By A. and W. Busby, Esqs.: Iron grey entire or rig colt, about 18 months old, branded KL near shoulder; damages £5. If not released on or before the 10th April, he will be sold. C. O'BRIEN. 9s.

BEDERVALE.—For trespass. March 30: Black filly 2 years old, like M over M or H over H near shoulder, like C or G off shoulder, off hind foot white; damages 1s. Also, from the lands of B ro, for trespass in paddock: Red bullock, HB conjoined off rump like G or C near shoulder, slit in near ear, like an illegible brand near thigh. Brown bullock, star in forehead like RM or RH near rump, indescribable brand off thigh, piece out of off ear, and top off the same; trespass 2s 6d. each. If not released they will be sold on the 24th of April, at Braidwood Pound to defray expenses. J. MEAGHER. 11s. 6d.

CANOWINDRA.—From the estate of T. Icely, Esq., March 28: Strawberry steer diamond off rump, FN on thigh. Red and white poley bullock WM rump and ribs. Brown cow, H off rump and ribs. Red steer, H off rump and ribs. Strawberry cow, MF off rump and thigh. Red and white bull calf unbranded. Strawberry steer, MF off rump and thigh. Brindle and white heifer, MF off rump and thigh. Red steer, JC off rump and ribs. Strawberry cow JD off ribs, shoulder, and thigh. Red steer, JD off rump and shoulder. White bullock, red head, DD off ribs. Red and white heifer, 77 shoulder, M ribs, MM rump off side. White cow, DY near shoulder, JA, ⌐ under, off rump. Red steer ⌐, JR under near ribs. Red and white cow, JW, J under near rump, DY near ribs. Red steer, DY, 2 under off rump. Strawberry bullock, IT, 3 under, off rump, 3 shoulder. Red and white bullock, O with a stroke through it near rump, same brand off ribs. Red poley cow JB, ⌐ under off rump. Strawberry heifer, TB, 2 under off rump and ribs. Red steer, bald face, JW, ⌐ under, near rump, DY ribs. Red and white bullock, JJ near rump, HN conjoined off rump. Red and white steer, S over ⌐ off rump. Red bullock, spy glass brand off rump. Brindle and white heifer, JS off rump, W near rump, horse shoe brand off ribs; trespass 6d. each. By P. Dwyer, of Canowindra: Chesnut entire horse, 4 white fetlocks, long tail, bald face, PY near shoulder, 4 years old, 15 hands high; trespass 6d. If not previously released they will be sold on the 28th April. J. WHITE. 19s.

ARMIDALE.—From Olera. Brindle cow, KC near ribs, O near rump, ELI off ribs. Strawberry cow, unbranded. Yellow cow, RH off rump ☰ over H off ribs, calf at foot. Yellow cow, same brand, calf at foot. White and black spotted cow, JL near rump, MM near ribs, JD off rump, large illegible brand off ribs. Red and white spotted steer, unbranded. White cow, KC near ribs, O near rump, ELI off ribs. Red heifer, ELI off ribs. Strawberry bullock, K with an illegible brand near ribs, O near rump. Black cow, M ribs, O rump, near ear off, ROD off ribs, JO off shoulder and off ribs, also off rump, with an illegible brand off rump and ribs. Strawberry steer, MM near ribs. Red steer, unbranded. Red cow, illegible brand off rump, S with stroke through over ⌐ off shoulder, calf at foot. Strawberry bullock, near horn off, K off rump. Black bullock, DAY over SMJ off ribs. Red and white spotted steer, 8 over H near ribs, W off rump, with an illegible brand under 9 off shoulder. Strawberry cow, M near shoulder. Red and white bull calf, unbranded. Also, from Gara. White cow, AI off rump, BA over BA off ribs, calf at foot. Red and white poley cow, AI off rump. Yellow and white heifer, JS near rump. Black cow, brand resembling J over ☰ near rump, ⌐R conjoined off thigh. Strawberry bullock, FC near rump, anchor near thigh. Red and white stag, ears off, no visible brands. Brindle cow, AI with YY under off ribs, calf at foot. Yellow and white poley bullock, FC on rump, anchor off thigh. Yellow and white bullock, piece off the off ear, WS off ribs, WS off shoulder, WN near ribs. Yellow and white bullock, K off thigh. Yellow and white cow, illegible blotch brand near ribs, calf at foot. Red bullock, piece off the near ear, illegible brand resembling MM off ribs. Yellow and white poley cow, AI off rump. Brown and white cow, unbranded, calf at foot. Red snail horned cow, 18 near rump, E near thigh, O near shoulder, C near ribs. Yellow cow, AI off rump, BA off ribs, calf at foot. Also, from Tilbuster, on the 22nd March: Brindle cow, CW off ribs, brand resembling H off rump, 44 off shoulder, illegible brand near ribs, piece out of both ears. Red bullock, F ribs and rump, 18 off rump. Red and white heifer, O near rump. Brown cow, AI off rump, BA off ribs. Red and white working bullock, AI off rump, T ⊥ under near shoulder. Red and white steer, H near rump. Red heifer, white back, unbranded. White heifer, unbranded, piece off near ear. Red and white heifer, ES near rump, WS near thigh, A near shoulder. Strawberry cow, NM off rump, NM off ribs, OC 7 under near rump, piece off the off ear. Brindle bullock, BA near ribs. White heifer, E near ribs, O near thigh, near ear split. White heifer, BA near ribs. Red and white steer, no visible brands. Red cow, JP conjoined R off neck, RJ off rump, RJ near rump. Red bullock, white back, SY off ribs, H near shoulder, illegible brand near ribs brand resembling HL conjoined W near rump. Yellow and white cow, E near rump, O near thigh, near ear slit. Yellow cow, near ear slit, E near rump, O near thigh. White heifer, unbranded. Black cow, JS off rump. Red poley cow, brand resembling NQ off rump. Strawberry bull, unbranded. Red heifer, N rump, ears split. Red cow, J near shoulder. Strawberry cow, KC near ribs, O near rump, illegible brand near shoulder. White and brown bull, KC near ribs, O near rump, ELI off ribs. Red and white bull, KW near ribs. If not released they will be sold on the 26th April. J. GILL. 31s. 9d.

MURRURUNDI.—From the borders of Liverpool Plains, March 26: Chesnut horse, star in forehead, branded 4H near shoulder, about 15¼ hands high, aged. Black mare, long tail, W in writing off shoulder, filly foal by her side, about 3 months old. Black mare, M JH with 4 under, the M in writing the JH conjoined off shoulder, bay filly foal by her side, unbranded. Bay colt, small star in forehead, black points, like MH over 4 off shoulder. Brown mare, black points, branded on the off shoulder with an illegible letter before H and an illegible number under, chesnut yearling colt by her side, indistinct brand off shoulder supposed to be MH over 4. From Harbonvale: White bullock, WCW near side neck, O near cheek. White steer, SN over SN near rump, both ears slit. Brindle and white working bull, snail horns, top off off ear, near ear slit, TH off rump; damages 5s. Yellow and white bullock, THO off ribs. Strawberry steer, NN near rump, like N near ribs. Red cow, like CW or OW off rump, red heifer calf by her side, unbranded. Red and white steer, like HO off rump C off shoulder and ribs. Red and white steer, CY off rump. White heifer, IL off ribs, X off rump. Red bullock, OB near rump, sand-glass brand within square off shoulder. Red and white steer ⊢T off ribs, O off cheek, top off near ear. Brown bull, like IN or JN near rump; damages 5s. Strawberry bullock, HMC off ribs. If not released they will be sold on the 29th April. J. ROSS. 17s.

ALBURY.—From the station of J. Dight, Esq., March 27: Brown colt, brand not visible, rising 2 years old, 13 hands high; damages £1. Bay horse, black points, DL over BS near shoulder, like blotch off neck, apparently broke in to saddle, aged, 15 hands high; damages 10s. If not released on or before the 17th April, they will be sold. G. BEACHAM. 9s. 9d.

CARROLL.—From the run of W. S. Bell, Esq.; damages 3d., driving 3d. per head. April 4: Red and white ox, DB off ribs, AZ off rump, 5 under. Also from the run of J. Eales, Esq.; 3d. damages, 3d. for driving. Black and white ox, JC near shoulder, bottle brand near ribs. Red cow, slit near ear, TMD near rump, TW off, bottle off ribs. Red and white heifer calf, unbranded. Strawberry bull calf, unbranded. Strawberry cow, RW off rump, DS off shoulder. Red and white steer, D off rump, A off shoulder. White bull calf, unbranded. Steer calf, unbranded. Black and white heifer, ⊢T off ribs, O cheek, like CO off ribs and rump. Red steer, like CB conjoined off rump, 3 near rump. Red cow, CS or GS off thigh, 8 off shoulder. Red and white steer, TGM near rump, 8 shoulder. Black ox, DB with O over off hip. Red and white steer, JP near ribs, W within square off ribs. Red and white calf, unbranded. White cow, slit off ear, CM near rump, 3 near shoulder. Brindle cow, T near rump, like MC off rump. Red heifer calf, unbranded. Red ox, JP off rump, C off shoulder. Red and white cow, off ear marked, CW near rump, 2 near shoulder. Red and white heifer calf, unbranded. Red and white heifer, like WH off ribs an shoulder. Red and white bull calf, unbranded. Red and white cow, DB with O over off thigh. Strawberry ox, AM near ribs. Brown bull calf, unbranded. Black and white heifer, unbranded. Red bull calf, unbranded. Red cow, off ear marked, WN off rump, 3 in circle ribs. Yellow ox, W and half circle under off side. Red steer, TY off ribs. Red and white bull calf, unbranded. Red and white steer, near ear marked, CA conjoined near rump. Yellow cow, 5 in circle off ribs, 9R1 off rump, BY ribs. Red ox, TT conjoined with H near rump, like PD 8 under. Red and white heifer calf, unbranded. Red and white steer, BBR off ribs, DB with o over thigh. Two red bull calves, unbranded. Red heifer, XH2 near ribs, 77 off ribs. Also, on the 22nd March, from Keepit: Red and white cow, EW both rumps. Red and white ox, like GC off rump. Brindle and white bull calf, unbranded. Strawberry heifer, CC off rump. Red and white ox, JC or DC off rump. Brindle and white cow, like CB conjoined off rump, A4 near rump. Red steer, WWC off rump and thigh. Red and white steer, GC off rump. White heifer calf, unbranded. Red cow, branded GC off rump. White cow, branded MM off rump, JC off neck, 4 near ribs, like H near rump. Red ox, CC off ribs. Red bull calf, unbranded. Brindle bull calf, unbranded. Red and white bull calf, unbranded. Red and white bull calf, unbranded. Red and white steer, PT over PI off hip. Red steer, GC off rump. Black and white calf, unbranded. Red and white bull calf, unbranded. Red and white heifer, GG off rump. Strawberry heifer calf, unbranded. Also, from Long Point:—Black and white bull calf, unbranded. Black and white cow, both ears marked, FT near rump. Red and white cow, near ear marked, ☰ near thigh. Red and white bull calf, unbranded. Red and white ox B off rump, TU near ribs, 9 near rump. White ox, both ears marked, hJ off rump, 4 off shoulder, FSR near rump, R near shoulder. Brindle cow, TP off rump and thigh. Yellow and white calf, unbranded. Strawberry cow, TP off ribs LXC near ribs, 38 rump. Brindle bull calf, unbranded. Red and white bull calf, unbranded. Red and white ox, WT with Z under near rump. Yellow cow, MOR near ribs, 1W thigh. Strawberry ox, 18 with ⌒ over ⌒ under off rump. Red steer, bottle near ribs. TW near rump. Black ox, 18 like Fs with W under off ribs. Red steer, O near ribs, CM near rump, 2 shoulder. Red and white ox, ML conjoined off rump. Strawberry steer, T with O conjoined under near ribs. Strawberry heifer calf, unbranded. Black and white heifer calf, like FZ near rump. Brindle and white cow, near ear marked, ☰ near thigh. Red and white ox, WN off rump, 3 in circle off ribs. Red steer, 1VL off ribs. Red and white ox, DB with O over off thigh. Strawberry cow, like JA off rump. Red heifer calf, unbranded. Red steer, FH off thigh. Yellow ox, GM near rump. Brindle bull calf, unbranded. Red and white steer, ALSM near ribs. Strawberry cow, both ears marked, M with M under near rump, 4 shoulder. Yellow and white ox, DB with O over off thigh. Red and white ox, TW near rump, bottle ribs. Yellow heifer calf, TW rump. Red and white cow, FZ near rump. Red and white heifer calf, both ears marked, brand near rump not legible. Red and white bull calf, unbranded. Red and white steer, near ear marked, F with FD under near thigh. Strawberry steer, TW near rump. Red and white bull calf, unbranded. Black and white bull calf, unbranded. Red strawberry ox, PD with R under off hip, CS near rump. White ox, ES with R under near rump, RJ off rump. If not released they will be sold in 21 days after this notice. JAMES BRAND. £1 2s. 6d.

WARIALDA.—From Croppy Creek, by order of S. Cox, Esq., April 4: Red ox A1 off rump. Red ox, AB near and off rump. White cow, red cheeks, GT off rump. Red and white cow, R near ribs and thigh, 18 with ∞ under off ribs. White ox, BA near ribs. Brindle cow, ABC off ribs, HB with 55 under off rump. Strawberry cow, WB off rump. White heifer calf, by her side, unbranded. Brindle and white cow, 2 with 0 under and 0 over near rump, MM with JM under off rump. Blue cow, ABC off ribs. Black and white heifer calf by her side, unbranded. Brown working ox, like JB conjoined near shoulder. Red cow, AB near rump. Red heifer calf by her side, unbranded. Yellow poley cow, TH with TH under off rump. Yellow cow, WR off rump. Red and white cow, R reversed with R conjoined near rump, IC off rump, indescribable brand off ribs. Red steer, unbranded, eighteen months old. Red and white ox, M off ribs, 4 off rump. White bull, unbranded twelve months old. Red and white ox, TE conjoined o under near rump. Red ox, white back, IC off rump. Yellow ox, RC near rump, diamond near shoulder, C near ribs. Brindle bull, unbranded, twelve months old. Strawberry ox, B diamond A near ribs. Brown ox, JH near rump. Red ox, RC near rump, diamond near shoulder, C near ribs. Red ox, white back, RC near rump, diamond near shoulder, ☰ off loins. Red cow, TE conjoined o under near rump. Brown ox, Iy with 6 under off rump. Red and white cow, ABC off ribs. Strawberry heifer calf unbranded, by her side. Brown heifer, unbranded, three years old. Brindle and white steer, unbranded, eighteen months old; damages 3d. each; 3d. each for driving. If the above cattle are not released within 24 days, they will be sold. A. ANDERSON. 19s. 3d.

WEE WAA.—From Wee Waa. April 4: Red and white bullock, CM off rump, ear marked. Blue sided cow, SS ⌐ under off rump, 41 shoulder. Red cow SS ⌐ under off rump, calf by her side, unbranded. Red bullock, RR near rump, R reversed cheek. Red and white poley cow, CE near rump. Red and white steer, illegible brand off rump. If not released to be sold in 21 days. W. BARNES. 10s. 3d.

BATHURST.—March 29: Black mare, MI crossways on off shoulder, switch tail, 4 years old, 14 hands high. Bay horse, no visible brand, small star, aged, 15½ hands high. Brindle poley bullock, JH off rump, P or BC off thigh, top off near ear. Red bullock, white belly, HN conjoined off thigh, near ear slit. Yellow and white bullock like R with ML conjoined off rump, DC conjoined off thigh. Red and white bullock, JS off rump and ribs, piece out off ear. Red and white bullock, JT both rumps, 17 off shoulder. Brown and white cow, E off ribs, ears torn; damages 6d. each. If not released, they will be sold on the 23rd April. R. YEO. 12s.

SCONE.—From Yarrundi Park. March 27: White bull, unbranded, two years old. Yellow and white working bullock, ⌒ over E ⌒ under off rump, 6.5 off ribs, 2 off shoulder, both ears marked. From St. Aubin's: White bullock, AP near rump, top off near ear. Impounded from Turnville:—Bay yearling colt, uncut, if branded not visible, one year old; damages 1s. 6d. each. From Dartbrook, by order of F. Little, Esq.: Red and white bullock, PT off thigh, illegible brand over, like ⌒ T with L under near shoulder. Brindle and red heifer, both ears marked, unbranded. Red and white bull, unbranded, eighteen months old. Also from Segenhoe: Brown and white cow, HO off rump, CAP off ribs, illegible brand off thigh, off ear marked. Light red working bullock, 3 in off ribs, CE off rump, top off off ear, damages 6d. Also from Bournore: Bay filly, black points, star, B in diamond near shoulder, 13 off shoulder, two years old, fourteen and a half hands high, damages 6d., readvertised. If the above cattle and horses are not released, they will be sold on the 21st April. M. COLLINS. 14s. 6d.

NEPEAN.—From Jamison's Flats, April 1: Light bay horse, a few white hairs on forehead, lame in near hind leg, dark points, branded 1M on off shoulder, aged, about 15 hands high; damages 3d. From Hugh Curry's run, Jamison Flats, near Penrith. If the above is not previously released, it will be sold on the 29th April, at the Court House Yard, Penrith. H. TRAVIS. 9s. 6d.

From BEDERVALE.—By J. Coghill, Esq., for trespass in a paddock: Bay horse, JT near shoulder, blaze and snip in face, long tail. Chestnut horse, JT near shoulder, black spot near shoulder, black spot on near hip. If not released, they will be sold on 27th April, at Braidwood Pound. J. MEAGHER. 9s. 9d.

CARCOAR.—March 29: Dark bay horse, hind feet, star forehead, JB both shoulders. Bay filly, large star, ⌒ over M off shoulder. Chestnut colt, branded JW ribs and shoulder near side. Brown mare, CA over W near shoulder, 36 off shoulder. Chesnut horse foal by her side unbranded. Black colt, off hind foot white, blaze face, no brand visible. If not released they will be sold on the 26th April. C. SPINK. 10s. 6d.

JERRY'S PLAINS.—From Harrowfield, March 30: Bay gelding, broken to saddle, O over GIBB near neck, NK near shoulder. Bay pony, between 14 and 15 hands high, broken to saddle, B near shoulder, ribs, and thigh, S under saddle near side, notice sent to the supposed owner. From Appletree Flat: Red and white cow, like JMC conjoined with A over near shoulder. Dark red and white cow, CH near rump, like G over W near shoulder. Dark red heifer, white back and belly, off ear slit, W off rump, H off ribs. Light red and white steer, coat rough, top off near ear, like T sideways with T upright off ribs; damages 2d. each. If not released they will be sold on the 26th April. R. HOBDEN. 12s. 3d.

SCONE.—From Gundy, March 29: Brindle and white working bullock, like HM off rump, both ears slit. Brindle cow, unbranded, white heifer calf, unbranded. Brindle and white heifer, unbranded, 5 months old. Strawberry stag, WS off ribs, off ear marked. Black and white heifer, G off ribs, both ears marked. Red and white bullock, WK off rump, WN under 3 within circle off ribs; damages 6d. each. From Cressfield: Brown and white cow, SMD off rump. Red and white poley cow, CCH off ribs, 5 off side of neck, both ears. Strawberry snail horned bullock, illegible brand off ribs 7 under, both ears marked; damages 1s. 6d. Red and white snail horned bullock, qgl off ribs; damages 6d. Also, from Cliffdale: Red heifer, GT near rump, and shoulder, 18 months old. Red bullock, 18 near rump, O near shoulder, near ear marked. Brindle and white heifer, JW off shoulder. Red and white working bullock, indescribable brand off neck, 5 off cheek. Strawberry cow, like M2 near and off side off back, M2 off side of neck, like PT off rump; damages 6d. If the above cattle are not released, they will be sold on the 28th April. M. COLLINS. 15s. 3d.

YASS.—From the estate of H. O'Brien, Esq., J.P., by Thomas Thoms: Red cow, with big knee near side, AE rump, M in circle thigh, M in circle right ribs. Yellow cow, white on both flanks, right ear marked, AE thigh near side, M in circle thigh, M in circle ribs right side. Red heifer, white face, like AE thigh, TXC ribs right side. Brindle sided poley cow, white back and tail, like RL near ribs. Yellow steer, near ear marked, 2 ribs, NW or MW rump, 2 thigh near side, 18 months old. Brown snail horned steer, top off the off year, HL conjoined near rump, same brand off rump, 18 months old. White heifer, brown ears, 144 rump right side, JH conjoined and C ribs, TXC near ribs, 18 months old. Yellow cow, right ear marked, ITH rump, BXM ribs right side. TXC ribs, JH conjoined and C rump, near side. White poley cow, JWC right ribs, with white bull calf, unbranded, 5 months old. Red bullock, top off the off ear, 5 rump, JB over 9 thigh, heart on shoulder off side. Red steer, right ear marked, NH near rump, 18 months old. Yellow cow, near ear marked, white on back and tail, JF near hip, HL conjoined right rump. Yellow steer, white on rump and tail, like HL conjoined rump and thigh near side, 18 months old. Red steer, SW near rump, 18 months old. Red bullock, bald face, AY near rump. Yellow speckled cow like RL ribs, AY rump, near side, SP right rump. Strawberry cow, both ears marked, HL conjoined near rump, ditto right rump. Brindle sided working bullock white on both shoulders, white on both hind legs, short tail, illegible brand rump, like ⌐ K conjoined thigh off side, aged. Yellow steer, off ear marked, like NH near rump, 18 months old. Yellow bullock, white face, white on back and tail, top of horns sawed off, EP rump, 3 ribs, off side. Yellow steer, white on flanks, 144 rump, JH conjoined and C ribs, off side, TXC near ribs, 18 months old. Red bullock, near ear slit, 18 rump, 18 ribs, off side. Red heifer, white on back and tail, JC R under right rump, 18 months old. Yellow cow, white on top off rump, top off both ears marked, HL conjoined rump, NH thigh, near side, HL conjoined right, with spotted bull calf, unbranded, 5 months old. Red heifer, both ears marked, HL conjoined right rump, ditto near rump, 18 months old. Yellow heifer, NH rump and thigh near side, 18 months old. Red cow, near ear marked, near born snail shaped, J—L right ribs, J—L near ribs. Red steer, small horns, J—L near rump, J—L off rump. Yellow heifer, DE near ribs; damages 3d. each. If the above cattle are not released by the 28th April, they will be sold. W. COOK. £1 3s. 6d.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BOOKS AND ENGRAVINGS.

MR. ALEXANDER MOORE has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,
THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock,
150 Vols. of New Books, Pamphlets, Tracts, &c., comprising—
Barnes' Notes on the Gospel, Shakespeare complete
Walker's Dictionary, Young Man's Companion
Gibson's Land Surveying, Josephus, Lowe's Edinburgh Magazine, Ritchie on Railways, Book of the Poets, Catholic Instructor, Pen and Ink Sketches, Ireland and the Irish, Repeal Dictionary, Latin Grammars, Franklin, Maps of California, Dream Books, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash. 7056

### UNDER EXECUTION FOR RENT.

MR. ALEXANDER MOORE has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,
THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock,
Under Execution for Rent, viz.:—
1 Box Wearing Apparel
Case knives and forks
2 Desks
1 Accordeon
Double-barrel gun
ALSO,
150 Vols. Books
1 Silver patent lever watch, jewelled in 13 holes, gold guard and brequet
1 Cask bottling wax, corks, wine baskets, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash. 7055

### TWENTY CRATES EARTHENWARE.

Just Landed, ex Garland,
Without reserve.

To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, Wednesday, April 9,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
One crate dinner plates, blue and norra
One ditto pie and muffin plates, 10, 7, 6, 5½
One ditto soup and sauce tureens, covered dishes, salads, &c.—blue and norra
One ditto toilet sets
One ditto breakfast cups and saucers—various patterns
One ditto plates, dishes, and bakers
One ditto toilet sets
Two ditto blue morea dinner, pie, and cheese plates
One ditto dishes and bakers
Two ditto soup tureens, salads, gravies and stands
Three ditto toilet sets
One ditto breakfast cups and saucers, bowls, and butters
One ditto assorted jugs
Three ditto plates, dishes, bakers, nappies, tureens, covered dishes, salad, roast dishes, boats, gravies, &c.
Terms at sale. 6769

UNRESERVED SALE.

### DRAPERY GOODS.

FORTY PACKAGES, NOW LANDING.
Ex Oriental and Lady Sale.

TO DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
On THURSDAY next, April 10,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
The following Assortment, comprising—
Four cases coloured coburgs
Two ditto black and coloured coburgs
Two ditto delaine dresses and town printed, ditto
Two ditto Marlbro' gaiters, Eperm and Montrose bootskins, worsted Osborne ditto, worsted boas, grey mantillas, and polkas
Two ditto French de laine dresses
Two ditto rich French ribbons, ribbon velvet, habits, coloured cashmere
Two ditto gala plaids
Two ditto de laine and cashmere dresses
Four ditto 5-4 Madder purple, lawn prints, Madder prints
Two ditto dark prints and chintzes
Four ditto super watered prints, super Madder prints
Two ditto dark chintzes
Two ditto worsted hosiery, pants, and merino shirts
Three ditto Turkey red twills, muffles, blue and red bandannas, Monteith buff shawls
Two ditto Swiss and corded books
Two bales blue serge shirts
One case assorted hosiery, super reel cottons, and pins.
Terms: Under £30, cash; above that sum, 3 months; above £100, 3 and 4, by approved bills. 6942

### CEDAR.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at Cunningham's Wharf, bottom of Erskine-street,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY,
At half-past 10 o'clock,
25,000 FEET RICHMOND RIVER Cedar, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—liberal. 6952

To Private Gentlemen, Exporters of Stock, Coach Proprietors, Livery Stable-keepers, and others.

### MAIZE, OATEN HAY, LUCERNE HAY.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores of Mr. George D. Craig, opposite the Wharf of the Hunter River Steam Company,
THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 9th instant,
At eleven o'clock,
In lots to suit the views of purchasers,
1000 BUSHELS MAIZE
5 Tons Oaten Hay
5 Tons Lucerne Hay
200 Jars Native Currant Jam
Terms at sale. 6753

### HOBART TOWN JAMS.

NOW LANDING EX EMMA.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,
On THURSDAY NEXT, 10th instant,
At 11 o'clock,
HOBART TOWN JAMS.
25 CASES, each case containing 18 2lb. jars of raspberry, gooseberry, green gage, Orleans plum, cherry, damson, and black currant, and made from English loaf sugar, and got up superior to any hitherto imported, and will be sold in small lots to suit householders, &c., &c. 6951

METROPOLITAN AND PERMANENT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has received instructions to submit to public competition, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,
TO-MORROW, Thursday,
At Eleven o'clock,
5 SHARES in the Metropolitan Permanent Investment and Building Society.
Terms—Cash. 7009

### PERSONAL EFFECTS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street, on
FRIDAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
SUNDRY EFFECTS of a deceased gentleman, being an English outfit, consisting of Wearing Apparel, Table and Bed Linen, Knives and Forks, &c., &c. Also—Twelve elegant framed Prints, Scriptural subjects.
Terms—cash. 7008

### HERRINGS AND DRIED FISH.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,
TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,
30 HALF-BARRELS white Herrings
10 barrels red ditto
20 cases dried Ling
10 ditto dried Cod
10 ditto Newfoundland Caplins
The above are now landing in first-rate condition, and will be sold without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. 7077

### BRUSH-WARE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on
FRIDAY, the 11th instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
4 CASES containing—
Scrubbing brushes, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4
Ditto satin handles, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4
Banister Brushes
Diamond stove, assorted
Broom heads, ditto
Assorted plate, ditto
Horse brushes
Shoe brushes
Broom handles.
Terms at sale. 7008

### VALUABLE CITY PROPERTIES.

Comprising:—
THE EXTENSIVE PREMISES RUNNING FROM GEORGE-STREET NORTH TO SYDNEY COVE, KNOWN AS
CUNNINGHAM'S WHARF,
Together with
THE VARIOUS BUILDINGS ERECTED THEREON.

This being the only portion of Land possessing a frontage to the Cove ever likely to be thrown open to public competition, any of the mercantile community desirous of securing one of the finest localities for an extensive Waterside Establishment, should not fail to purchase the present property.

Parties on the look-out for profitable investments are informed that the present Rental is only £102 per annum; but with a very small outlay this could be readily doubled, and in a few years the intrinsic value of the property must of necessity be immensely increased.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has the pleasure of informing the mercantile community, capitalists, and others, that he has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
On WEDNESDAY, the 30th April,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
THAT most valuable and extensive Waterside Property, known as CUNNINGHAM'S WHARF,
situate between Dawes' Battery and the extensive Wharf and Stores of Messrs. Campbell and Co., and extending from the Waters of the Cove to George street North, possessing a frontage thereto of 75 feet, forming very commanding sites for private residences and the neighbourhood unexceptionable.

THE WHARF,
Together with the buildings erected thereon, will be offered in one Lot, as per plan now on view at the Auction Rooms. The property being so well known requires no recommendation at the hands of the Auctioneer; but it may be mentioned that it stands unequalled either for a Patent Slip, Shipbuilding Yard, or Mercantile Wharf and Stores. It is at present let to Mr. Lockhart, and others, for about £102 per annum.

THE GEORGE-STREET FRONTAGE
will be offered in one or more lots to suit the wishes of purchasers; it has been subdivided for convenience into three allotments of 25 feet frontage each, by a depth of 85 feet to a reserved road.

After which—
The Auctioneer is instructed to offer for sale, without any reserve, by order of the Mortgagee, under power of sale,
A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN KENT-STREET,
being all that piece of Land situate in Kent-street, near the Steam Company's Wharf, with a Dwelling House erected thereon; now tenanted at a rental of £30 per annum, commanding a frontage of about 30 feet by a depth of about 80 feet.

Further particulars can be ascertained, if required, upon application at the Counting House of the Auctioneer.
Terms liberal. 6663

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, 481, George-street,
On THURSDAY, April 10, at 11 o'clock,
4 Trunks ladies' and gentlemen's carpet slippers
4 Trunks ladies' and gentlemen's French clogs
2 Trunks assorted children's shoes
Terms at sale. 6954

TO SHOEMAKERS, DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

48 TRUNKS DAVIES AND SON'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

MR. R. FAWCETT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Commercial Rooms, George-street,
On THURSDAY, 10th April,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
48 Trunks of superior Boots and Shoes, from the best makers, J. Davies and Son, London, consisting of the following excellent assortment:—
Gentlemen's half-dress Wellington boots
Ditto best Blucher ditto
Ditto walking shoes
Ditto calf pumps
Ladies' best patent calf slippers, black soles
Ditto best Spanish ditto ditto
Ditto best enamel seal ditto
Ditto second quality Spanish ditto
Ditto ditto ditto patent calf ditto
Ditto best bronze kid ditto
Ditto best black kid ditto
Ditto French patent ditto
Ditto ditto Spanish ditto
Ditto ditto cashmere shoes, elastic fronts
Ditto lasting slippers, all qualities
Ditto best Berlin braid slippers
Ditto Venetian and roan ditto
Ditto cashmere boots, patent fronts, channels
Ladies' cashmere boots, welts
Ladies' cashmere and lasting boots
Ladies' lasting boots, patent fronts, springs
Ladies' superior cashmere boots, elastic sides
Ditto ditto, lasting ditto ditto
Ditto black cloth boots
Men's black and coloured roan slippers
Ditto Venetian ditto
Girls' patent calf shoes and straps, 10 to 2
Ditto ditto ditto, and sandles ditto
Ditto ditto, seal ditto ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, and straps ditto
Ditto lasting boots, patent fronts, 10 to 2
Ditto cashmere ditto ditto ditto
Children's enamel seal shoes and straps, 2 to 9
Ditto cashmere shoes, elastic fronts, 6 to 9
Ditto lasting and cashmere boots, 2 to 9
Ditto enamel leather shoes and straps, 2 to 5
Ditto, fancy boots, 2 to 5
&c. &c. &c.
Terms at sale. 6765

IN THE INTESTATE ESTATE OF WILLIAM LEWIS, OF ASHFIELD, DECEASED.

By order of S. F. Milford, Esq., Curator of Intestate Estates.

MR. ROBERTS will sell by public auction, on the deceased's premises, Liverpool Road, near the Dove Inn,
On THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 precisely,
33 head well-bred quiet cattle, milkers and springers
2 wood drays, 1 cart, 1 large dray
2 excellent draught horses—one a good gig horse
2 tons hay, 5 pigs, harness, saddle
A stack of firewood, &c.
Terms—Cash. 6950

### COFFEE, SUGAR, AND TEA.

Without Reserve.
TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 9th April,
At half-past 11 o'clock,
120 BAGS COFFEE.
417 Bags sun-dried Pampanga sugar
425 Bags fine white China ditto
117 Chests, half-chests, and boxes of congou, souchong, hyson, gunpowder, imperial, and pekoe teas.
Terms at sale. 6848

### IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE CLEAR-OUT SALE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions from MESSRS. THACKER AND CO., to sell by auction, at his Rooms,
On FRIDAY next, the 11th April,
THE Undermentioned GOODS,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
To close these celebrated and well selected shipments per Bank of England and Mountaineer, the following Goods, being the residue of shipments which were bought in January, 1850, cost fully thirty per cent. less than goods now coming forward, and having to be sold to close the account, the trade will do well by being in early attendance as the whole will positively be cleared to the highest bidder.

EX BANK OF ENGLAND.
Lot 1— 2 Ends superfine rifle broadcloth
2— 1 End blue cloth
3—25 Pieces silesias
4— 8 Ditto 4-4 drabbets
5—40 Ditto longcloths (Horrocks')
6—10 Real thread lace
7—10 Ditto ditto
8—10 Ditto imitation lace, or 317 pieces
9—10 Fancy ribbons, or the whole case (about 170 pieces)
9—24 Boys' silk velvet caps (or the whole case)
9—10 Dozen Indiarubber braces, or the whole case (31 dozen)
10—50 Gross reel cotton
EX MOUNTAINEER.
11 —1 Case fancy shawls, in quantities to suit the trade
12— 5 pieces double Genoa cord
13— 4 Ditto drab moleskin
14— 1 Ditto constitution cord
15— 3 Ditto dobble Genoa ditto
16— 1 Ditto constitution ditto
17— 3 Ditto double Genoa ditto
18— 4 Ditto 8-4 brown damask
19— 2 Ditto wool-dyed black broadcloth
20— 1 Ditto ditto rifle
21—10 Ditto assorted lace, or the whole case (about 400 pieces)
22—25 Ditto silesia
23—25 Ditto ditto
24— Ends superfine rifle cloth
25—24 Pieces 6 4 gala plaids
26—165 Dozen brown half-hose
27—48 Ditto black cotton ditto
28—56 Ditto ditto worsted ditto
29—25 Ditto men's grey lambswool
30—154 Ditto ditto brown half ditto
31—25 Ditto women's grey ditto
Terms at sale. 6873

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9.

### SEASONABLE GOODS!

SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE CLOTHING, DRAPERY, TABLE COVERS, CLOTH AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,—
19 PACKAGES,
Just arrived, ex Achilles,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At the Mart,
THIS DAY, Wednesday, 9th instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
WITHOUT RESERVE.
S in diamond, § 26
ONE case doeskin, black cloth, and brown velveteen shooting coats
S in diamond § 27
One case brown velveteen, doeskin, and diagonal shooting coats, and swansdown dreadnaught coats
S in diamond, § 28 and 29
Two cases blue beaver Chesterfields, cloth sacs, grey witney and mohair Chesterfields
S in diamond, § 30
One case mohair sacs, airline tweed vests, French doeskin shooting coats, fancy doeskin and black cloth trousers
S in diamond, § 31 and 34
Two cases moleskin trousers
S in diamond § 35
One case moleskin, black cloth, and French doeskin trousers and mohair sacs
S in diamond, § 36.
One trunk cloth button boots
S in diamond, § 37.
One trunk children's patent leather boots
S in diamond, § 4.
One bale dresses and pieces of calico
S in diamond, § 6, 7, and 8.
Three cases coburgs
S in diamond, § 9 and 10.
Two cases japanned table covers, each 12 yards
S in diamond, § 11, 12, and 13.
Three cases Swiss cotton dresses, 5-4 wide, fast colours.
☞ The above goods were shipped according to an order forwarded from hence, they are articles just suited to the wants of the colony at this season, and as they must be sold without the slightest reserve, the TRADE will do well to attend the sale, and replenish their stocks.
Terms—cash. 6640

FRIDAY, 11TH APRIL.

### FINAL NOTICE.

To the Trade, Manufacturers, and Shippers.

5901 BARS, AND 60 BUNDLES IRON,
Just arrived, ex Garland, from Liverpool,
Will be sold at auction,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At Campbell's Wharf,
On FRIDAY, the 11th instant,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
Without Reserve.
Tons. cwt. qr. lbs.
101 7 1 18
As per Invoice, consisting of—

| Quantity | Description | Tons. | cwt. | qrs. | lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 995 | Bars, 1½ inch x 3-16 inch, | 10 | 6 | 0 | 21 |
| 429 | ,, ,, ,, x 7-16 ,, | 4 | 18 | 0 | 12 |
| 349 | ,, ,, ,, x ½ ,, | 5 | 3 | 0 | 8 |
| 204 | ,, 1¾ ,, x 7-16 ,, | 2 | 18 | 1 | 14 |
| 206 | ,, ,, ,, x ½ ,, | 5 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| 278 | ,, 1½ ,, x ½ ,, | 4 | 18 | 2 | 9 |
| 101 | ,, ,, ,, x ⅜ ,, | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 132 | ,, 1⅜ ,, x ½ ,, | 1 | 18 | 1 | 0 |
| 229 | ,, ,, ,, x 7-16 ,, | 4 | 8 | 0 | 16 |
| 246 | ,, ,, ,, x ½ ,, | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 387 | ,, ,, ,, x ½ ,, | 9 | 12 | 1 | 24 |
| 166 | ,, 2 ,, x ½ ,, | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 209 | ,, ,, ,, x ½ ,, | 5 | 1 | 3 | 16 |
| 73 | ,, ,, ,, x ½ ,, | 2 | 4 | 1 | 24 |
| 74 | ,, 2¼ ,, x ½ ,, | 1 | 19 | 1 | 26 |
| 95 | ,, ,, ,, x ½ ,, | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 74 | ,, 2½ ,, x ½ ,, | 2 | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| 88 | ,, ,, ,, x ½ ,, | 3 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| 224 | ,, ⅝ square | 2 | 1 | 2 | 20 |
| 164 | ,, ¾ ,, | 2 | 2 | 0 | 24 |
| 60 | ,, ⅞ ,, | 1 | 0 | 1 | 20 |
| 100 | ,, 1 ,, | 2 | 2 | 2 | 24 |
| 30 | ,, 1¼ ,, | 1 | 1 | 2 | 22 |
| 60 | Bundles ⅜ nail round | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 447 | Bars ⅝ ,, | 4 | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| 219 | ,, ¾ ,, | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 59 | ,, 1 ,, | 1 | 1 | 0 | 22 |
| 44 | ,, 1¼ ,, | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 72 | ,, 1½ ,, | 2 | 0 | 2 | 24 |
| 47 | ,, 1⅝ ,, | 1 | 18 | 1 | 8 |

5901 Bars, and 60 Bundles, weight ...... Tons 101 7 1 18

☞ The above Iron is of the best description, manufactured at Tipton, Staffordshire, and selected purposely to suit this market, by one well acquainted with its requirements. It is now landing from the ship, at Campbell's Wharf, where it may be inspected, and will be found deserving of the notice of the Trade, Manufacturers, and Shippers to the adjacent ports.
Terms—Cash. 7031

WEDNESDAY, 30th APRIL.

### A VALUABLE ESTATE AND HOMESTEAD—"SANDAL FARM."

On Prospect Creek near Lansdowne Bridge, on the Liverpool Road, and within seventeen miles of Sydney, and three miles from the Town of Liverpool, containing 160 acres of land.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Mart,
On MONDAY, the 30th day of April,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
ALL those 160 Acres on the Banks of Prospect Creek, situate near the junction of the Liverpool Road with the Dog Trap Road, at Lansdowne Bridge, within seventeen miles of the city of Sydney and three of Liverpool.

To give any thing like an adequate description of this really valuable and romantic spot would far exceed the limits of a newspaper advertisement, and the Auctioneer is reluctantly compelled to offer only a brief outline of this unique little property.

The Estate, with the exception of a very small strip, consists of excellent light clayey soil, fit for every purpose of agriculture or horticulture, about fifty acres of which have been cleared and stumped, and are under cultivation—forty acres more have been cleared, ten acres are now in a high state of cultivation, and about eight acres of orchard, containing all kinds of fruit trees of the best and rarest description and in flourishing condition; the remainder of the land is capable of the highest cultivation, being now covered with excellent iron bark timber, and would be the very thing for a model cotton plantation.

On the premises there is a dwelling-house, containing five rooms, with detached kitchen, plastered on the inside and shingled. A cottage or garden house, with two rooms, built of slabs and shingled, and an excellent shed, well shingled, capable of containing twelve tons of hay.

The property is bounded to a considerable extent by the Prospect Creek, which here flows in meandering beauty to George's River, which it joins about a mile or two below the farm. The creek abounds with fish of every description, and a never-failing supply of excellent fresh water is close to the house.

Taken as a whole, there does not exist at this moment a more desirable spot, whether to settle quietly down in the calm enjoyment of easy competence, or as a speculation, which, with prudent management, would bring a sure fortune to the fortunate purchaser, and as it will be positively sold, intending purchasers should inspect the premises, and judge for themselves.

THE TITLE IS FIRST-RATE, commencing with a Grant from the Crown, and no quit-rent.

☞ A plan is on view at the Mart.
** For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. Dunsmure and Longmore, Bligh-street.
Terms at sale. 7030

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9,
At half-past 10 o'clock,

### TALLOW AND HIDES.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Will sell by auction, at the Union Wharf, Sussex-street,
THIS DAY, Wednesday,
At half-past 10 o'clock,
SIX CASKS MORETON BAY TALLOW
Forty Hides.
Terms—Cash. 7013

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF J. AND J. SMITH, BAKERS, BRICKFIELD HILL.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, on the premises above,
THIS DAY, Wednesday, April 9,
At 11 o'clock,
BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.
The good-will, book debts, bakehouse fittings, implements of trade, &c.
Four horses, four carts, harness, &c.
Terms—cash. 7011

### HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Spirit Fountains, Haircloth, Musical Box, Paper Hangings, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
On FRIDAY, April 11, at 11 o'clock,
Three handsome drawing-room couches
Six ditto ditto balloon back chairs
Four easy and one reclining chairs
Mahogany four-post bedstead
Carved chiffonier with silk panels
Hair seated lounge and pair of ottomans
Large Brussels carpet and two hearth rugs
Portable solid brass patent shower bath
Set of damask window hangings
Marble chimney piece
Two eight-motion spirit fountains
Three pieces haircloth, 24 x 20 x 19
Large musical box, playing eight tunes
Two copper coal-scuttles
130 pieces of superior paper hangings; and sundry other articles
Terms at sale. 7012

### X. Y. Z.

NOTICE to intending purchasers of the X. Y. Z. Flocks, to be sold by MORT AND BROWN,
THIS DAY, Wednesday, 9th April.

XYZ—5 Bales at 2s.
6 Ditto at 1s. 11½d.
19 Ditto at 1s. 11d.
1 Ditto at 1s. 9d.
4 Ditto at 1s. 8½d.
2 Ditto at 1s. 6½d.
1 Ditto at 1s. 6d.
38 Bales.

The above were the prices realized for the wools from these flocks in the London sales of 28th November, just received; and as the whole of the sheep will positively be sold, parties having room upon their runs will do well to attend the sale. They will be judiciously divided into three lots.

☞ For full particulars see separate advertisement. 5537

### EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PIANOFORTE, BY COLLARD AND COLLARD, PAIR 18-INCH GLOBES, &c.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions from Mr. I. O. Glenham, to sell by public auction, at his residence, George-street North, (in consequence of his removal to the suburbs)
THIS DAY, Wednesday, 9th April,
At eleven o'clock,
THE whole of his Elegant and Useful HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:—
Handsome sideboard, with cellaret and drawers
Chiffoniers
Loo, card, dining, and work tables
Dining and drawing-room chairs
Hall table
Carpets, rugs
Fenders, fireirons
Ornaments, lamps
Engravings
VALUABLE PAINTINGS, BY CELEBRATED OLD MASTERS
MAHOGANY IMPROVED SQUARE PIANOFORTE, by Collard and Collard
PAIR 18-INCH GLOBES, undoubtedly the best in the colony
Four-post mahogany and iron bedsteads
Mattresses
Chests drawers, wardrobe, marble washstand, dressing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, cutlery, china, glassware, platedware, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Catalogues will be ready on Monday morning.

☞ Mr. Glenham requests us to say that he continues to carry on his business as heretofore, in the same premises, and that the upper rooms are to let as offices, &c. 6565

### WOOL.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at Campbell's Wharf,
THIS DAY, Wednesday, April 9,
At half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
AM 27 BALES WOOL (in bond), imported in the Pioneer, from New Zealand.
Terms—Cash. 6900

### SHEEP AND CATTLE IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.

THE X Y Z FLOCKS,
Consisting of the following, viz.:—
2500 Ewes, 3 to 6 years
2383 Ditto, 1½ to 3 ditto
2300 Wethers, 1½ to 6 ditto
250 Rams.
2000 Weaned Lambs, mixed sexes
9433 more or less, and which will be judiciously subdivided
INTO THREE LOTS,
the purchaser of one lot to have the option of the whole.

In consequence of the decease of one of the partners, and to close a partnership concern.

MORT AND BROWN
Are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, Wednesday, April 9,
At 12 o'clock,
THE above unquestionably fine woolled Sheep.

☞ The X Y Z wool is so well known in the Sydney and London markets, that no woolbuyer can be referred to who cannot bear testimony to its highly superior quality—indeed it can be stated, without fear of contradiction, that with the exception of the Australian Agricultural Company's clip, there is scarcely a wool in the colony to compare with the X Y Z.

The Sheep are now in fine condition, and are warranted sound and never to have been diseased.

The auctioneers confidently hope that parties who wish to improve their flocks in the northern district will not allow this opportunity to escape them. Ample time is allowed betwixt now and the day of sale for inspection, and as the instructions to sell are of the most positive nature, no disappointment can ensue.

** The sheep are running upon the stations of Messrs. Rowley and New, at the heads of the Manning and Barnett River, distant about 30 miles from the A. A. Company's station of "Knowendock," on the road to Tamworth.

After which,
The right of brand to the X Y Z cattle.
The cattle consist of fully 500 head, and amongst them are some very superior bulls. They are quiet, good cattle, a general mixed herd, and are running on the right bank of the Manning in the county of Glocester. They also will be sold
WITHOUT RESERVE.
☞ N.B.—About Twenty Head of Horse Stock (a number of them broken to saddle) will be sold after the above.
TERMS.—One-third cash; the residue by approved bills at six months, with security over the stock if required. 4179

### TO INTENDING PURCHASERS OF THE X. Y. Z. SHEEP.

THE following are the lots in which the X. Y. Z. sheep will be offered for sale, viz.:—

LOT 1.
1185 Ewes, 18 months old
906 Ditto 3 to 4 years
1059 Wether lambs (last September)
90 Rams
28 Ram lambs
3268 more or less

LOT 2.
906 Ewes, 3 to 4 years
1070 Ewe lambs (last September)
1086 Wethers, 18 months old
89 Rams
28 Ram lambs
3179 more or less

LOT 3
809 Maiden Ewes
907 Ewes, 4 to 6 years
725 Wethers, 2½ years old
89 Rams
27 Ram lambs
2557 more or less

LOT 4.
589 Aged wethers, fit for the pot

☞ For all further particulars see separate advertisement.

The sale will take place at the Rooms of the undersigned,
THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.
MORT AND BROWN,
6905 Auctioneers.

### WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE. WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SHEEP-SKINS.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay,
TO-MORROW, Thursday, 10th April,
At 11 for half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
72 BALES WOOL
1117 Sheepskins
21 Casks Tallow, brand, Tozer
14 Ditto ditto, ditto, Chapman
15 Ditto ditto
127 Prime salted Hides
Terms—cash. 6901

### OIL CASKS.

Ex George Champlin.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay,
TO-MORROW, Thursday, April 10,
At twelve o'clock,
30 TUNS OIL CASKS, ex George Champlin.
Terms at sale. 6904

### CATTLE AND STATION.

☞ This is exactly the property for a party of small capital, or a young beginner; and being a first-rate Dairy Farm is also especially adapted to those who may wish to engage in that profitable portion of our pastoral pursuits.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George street,
*To the highest bidder,*
On WEDNESDAY, 23rd April, at 11 o'clock,
THE following compact cattle property, viz.—
LITTLE TINDERRY,
situate in the district of Maneroo, on the Queanbeyan side, from which post town it is distant only 30 miles; bounded on the one hand by Major Antill's well-known station, and by Mr. Bull's on the other. It is most plentifully watered by the river, as well as from other sources, and is reported as a well grassed run. It is equal to carry
AT LEAST 1000 HEAD.
The station is in full working order, and there are the necessary improvements in the shape of good stockyards, bails, milking yards, overseers' hut, &c.

THERE ARE ONLY 600 HEAD
of cattle upon the station, and they are not only well bred, but remarkably quiet, being the progeny of stock belonging to the late Mr. Marsden, for which a very high price was given, and the whole are either milkers, or have been milkers' calves—the cows being all broken in to bail. This herd is a complete one, with a full proportion of bullocks.
Terms, &c., on application. 6601

*Printed and Published by* CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the Morning Herald Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Wednesday, April 9, 1851.*

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1510816

VOL. XXV. THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1851.

# Supplement
TO THE
# SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1851.

**AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

PURSUANT to a Requisition of Shareholders, duly signed, the Directors of the above Company hereby convene a Special General Meeting of the members of the Company, to be held at their Offices, in George-street, on Wednesday, the 30th day of April instant, at two o'clock, for confirming the additional By-law passed at a Special General Meeting held on the 26th ultimo, but which requires the confirmation of a second meeting, under Rule 60, to give the same full effect as such By-law; viz.:—

That whereas by Clause 30 of the original Deed of Settlement of the said Company, the Directors are authorised to establish any Branch Office, or Agent or Agents, in any town or place within the colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and by Clause 30 of the Supplementary Deed of the said Company the establishment of such Branch Office or Agencies is authorised at other places therein specified, with a provision that the addition of any other place or places whatsoever may be authorised by any By-law of the Company to that effect: It is hereby resolved, that such authority shall henceforth extend to London, and to any other place or places in Great Britain or Ireland, at the discretion of the Directors for the time being, and that this Resolution constitute a By-law of the Company accordingly.

J. C. PHELPS, Secretary.
Sydney, April 4. 6701

**SYDNEY BRANCH.**
**ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.**
FURTHER REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.

THE undersigned are instructed by the Directors of the above Company to announce to the public a further reduction of 2s. 6d. per cent. upon the rates of premium hitherto charged, and from this date the rates will be as under.

FIRST-CLASS RISKS.

| | Per ct. per ann. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Buildings constructed of brick or stone according to the Building Act, covered with slate, tile, or metal, and detached or separated, so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings | 5 0 |
| Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but joined to other Buildings not being of a hazardous nature, and not of inferior construction | 7 6 |
| Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but adjoining to shingled or other Buildings of inferior construction | 10 0 |

If hazardous goods be deposited in any of the above named Buildings, 2s. 6d. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

SECOND-CLASS RISKS.

| | Per ct. per ann. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Buildings constructed of brick or stone, according to the Building Act, and covered with shingles, but detached or separated so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings | 10 0 |
| Buildings constructed and covered as above, but joined to others of a similar or not inferior construction | 12 6 |

If hazardous Goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 5s. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

THIRD-CLASS RISKS.

| | Per ct. per ann. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Buildings of stud work, or brick-nogged, and covered with slate, tile, or metal, but separated by a proper space from, so as not to be affected by any other Building | 15 0 |
| Buildings constructed as above, but joined to other Buildings of a superior class, with proper party walls between | 17 6 |

If hazardous Goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 5s. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

Goods not hazardous will be insured at the same rate as the Buildings in which they are deposited.

MEM.—Houses properly built of stone or brick, and covered with slates or shingles, but sufficiently detached or separated by proper party walls from other Buildings, will be considered, according to circumstances, as 1st and 2nd Class Risks, though not in all respects in conformity with the Building Act.

Certain risks of the above description, and to which the foregoing scale may not be distinctly applicable, will be subject to special arrangement, according to the particular circumstances of each case.

HAZARDOUS GOODS.

Such as Cotton, Flax, Hemp, Oil, Rosin, Saltpetre, Spirits, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, &c.

Rates for short period Assurances, as follows:—

Not exceeding three months, one half of the annual premium.

Exceeding three, and not exceeding six months, three quarters of the annual premium.

Exceeding six months, the full annual rate.

THACKER AND CO., Agents.
141, George-street, 4th July, 1850.

**BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.**

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of the provisions of the 76th Article of the Deed of Settlement, that the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this Bank will be held at the banking house of the Company in Sydney on Thursday, the 10th day of April next, at noon, to consider the Report of the Board of Directors to be then made, to declare a dividend of profits for the half year ending 31st March instant, and to consider and decide on all such matters and things as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors relating to the affairs of the Company.

Notice is also hereby given, that it is the intention of the Board of Directors at the said meeting to propose the extension of the capital of the Bank by the creation of 1250 new shares of £20 each, with the view to the allotment of such shares at Melbourne and Moreton Bay.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. BAILLIE, Secretary.
Bank of New South Wales.
Sydney, March 25. 6037

TO JAMES EDWARD EBSWORTH, ESQ., COMMISSIONER, &c., BOORELL.

Stroud, Port Stephens,
March 18th, 1851.

DEAR SIR,—As the period is approaching when you will retire from the management of the Australian Agricultural Company's affairs, and take your departure for England, we are unwilling to allow such an event to take place without expressing our regret that you should have felt it necessary to tender your resignation to the Court of Directors.

Sensible as we all are of the zeal, ability, and integrity, which have characterised your long service of twenty-five years, we must be well aware of the loss sustained by the establishment through your resignation, and we cannot doubt that the Governors, Directors, and Proprietors of the Company, will bear a similar testimony to the laborious and efficient manner in which you have ever discharged your duties.

For ourselves we desire to record our very sincere wishes for the welfare of yourself, Mrs. Ebsworth, and family, and to assure you that your urbanity, kind-heartedness, and obliging disposition, combined with the strictest discharge of your duty, will be long remembered by all classes of the community on the Company's Estates.

We request your acceptance of the accompanying articles as a trifling memorial of our esteem and regard, and remain

Dear Sir,
Very sincerely,

(Signed by about 300 of the residents on the Estates of the Australian Agricultural Company.)

TO THE RESIDENTS ON THE ESTATES OF THE AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

Boorel, Port Stephens,
28th March, 1851.

MY DEAR FRIENDS.—Allow me to offer my warmest acknowledgements for the kind expression of your regret at my resignation, contained in the address this day presented to me, on my approaching retirement from the management of the affairs of the Australian Agricultural Company in New South Wales.

It has ever been my endeavour faithfully to discharge the duties of my Office, but with whatever success my efforts may have been attended, I must mainly attribute the result to the able and cordial assistance, which has, on all occasions, been so readily afforded to me by yourselves.

It has also been my anxious wish to promote the social welfare of the community in every possible manner consistently with the interest of the Company, and it is highly gratifying now to find that desire so kindly appreciated.

On behalf of myself, Mrs. Ebsworth, and our family, I cannot refrain from expressing the regret we feel that circumstances should have arisen to cause a separation from those with whom we have been so long and happily associated; and assure you that although we may be far removed, we shall always rejoice to hear of your prosperity, and retain a grateful remembrance of your good wishes for our welfare.

In conclusion, pray accept my sincere thanks for the substantial and valuable tokens of your esteem and regard, which I trust may long continue in the possession of my family, as mementos of our mutual co-operation to promote the interests of the Australian Agricultural Company.

Believe me, very sincerely and faithfully yours,

(Signed) J. EDWARD EBSWORTH.
6877

**VEGETABLE SEEDS.**

THE UNDERSIGNED has just received, ex Emma, from Hobart Town, a choice collection of the above, which he can guarantee to be of the best quality.

Also, a very choice collection of Flower Seeds and Bulbs direct from London. The bulbs consists of the following varieties:—Tulips, hyacinths, ranunculus, crocus, 12 varieties, anemones, snowdrops, &c.

GEORGE M'DONALD,
Seedsman and Florist,
George-street, opposite Jamison-street.
April 4. 6761

**SINGING FOR THE MILLION.**

THE Committee of the "People's Singing Class for the Practice of Devotional Psalmody," respectfully invite their friends and the public to the concluding Meeting of the third Quarter, on Friday Evening, 11th April, at seven o'clock, in the Centenary Chapel, York-street, which has been kindly lent for this occasion.

No charge will be made for admittance, or for the Programme, which will be supplied at the doors; but a Collection will be made at the close of the Meeting, to defray the expenses and assist in the purchase of an Instrument, of which the Classes have great need.

The Committee appeal with confidence to the public for countenance and support in their great object—THE ELEVATION OF MIND IN THE MASSES.

The class fees are:—
For children under 14 ....1s. per quarter.
Other persons .....2s. ditto

A new Class, B, for beginners, will be commenced on Tuesday Evening, 15th April, at the Class Rooms (Mr. Blair's Chapel) corner of Pitt and Bathurst streets. Class A will also be open for persons possessing sufficient musical knowledge; it meets each Wednesday Evening, in the above Chapel, at a quarter past seven. 6896

REMOVAL.

HAMBURGER AND SONS, in respectfully announcing their removal to 14, HUNTER-STREET,

beg to return their sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage hitherto bestowed upon them, and trust by always keeping a choice stock of useful and ornamental fancy articles, &c., at strictly moderate charges, to merit a continuance of their customers' favours.

14 Hunter-street, April 7. 6939

WOOLLEY AND HAYES,

CABINETMAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS, HOUSE DECORATORS, PAINTERS, PAPER HANGERS, &c.

Office and Show Rooms, 468, George-street; Manufactory, Villa's Buildings, Kent street.

MR. HENRY WOOLLEY, late of Bond-street, London, having entered into partnership with Mr. G. C. HAYES, of No. 468, George-street, the business will hereafter be conducted under the above style and firm; and in addition to the original business of Cabinet-making and Upholstering, it is intended to add that of House Decorating Paper Hanging, Painting, &c., as recently carried on by Mr. W. in London, and who has brought out with him the most modern and elegant designs in the various branches of their business.

W. and H. also intimate, that an Agency Book, for registering furnished or unfurnished houses to be let, will be opened at their Office; and the valuation of furniture, fixtures, &c., will be undertaken by Mr. WOOLLEY. 6726

PATENT FELT.

WHITING AND CO., late Borradaill and Co., beg to call the attention of Ship-builders, Ship-owners, and Merchants to their Patent Felt, in sheets and rolls. The former has been generally shipped to Sydney, but for sheathing purposes immediately under the metal or underwood sheathing, many builders now prefer the long thin Felt as being of less substance, which by many is considered a great consideration under the metal, but in this respect there is a difference of opinion, the sheet felt being preferred by others.

The manufacture of these felts is far different to that frequently exported to Sydney, particularly the Roll, being entirely of hair-worked or felted into a cloth of hair before being saturated in archangel tar and pitch, whereas most of the spurious descriptions are made up of old flax and refuse vegetable fibre, mixed with hot coal pitch and grease, and rolled into sheets or lengths. The speedy decay of all vegetable fibre is so well known, that no remark is hardly necessary to point out how brittle must be any protection which an article having this for its base can afford; but when mixed with coal pitch, which has most corrosive and burning properties, the decay is rapid in the extreme, for we have seen several vessels stripped where these so called felt have been on but a few months when no trace of the felt existed beyond a mass of wet dirt, which of course must have an injurious effect both on the wood and the caulking, and giving not the slightest protection against leakage or sea-worm, and thereby becoming infinitely inferior to the ordinary sheathing paper. The Felt now offered, on the contrary, has been repeatedly found as sound at the end of twenty years as when first placed on the vessel, and proving a certain barrier to the entrance of the sea-worm, which cannot penetrate a cloth of hair.

The Dry Felt is used to a very great extent for engineering purposes to prevent the radiation of heat from the boilers, pipes, &c., &c., and is used by all the steamers in H.M. Service and public companies, as well as by nearly all the land engines in England.

Messrs. Whiting and Co. having constituted Messrs. L. and S. Spyer as their Agents in Sydney, have transmitted to them full directions as to the best way of working the different descriptions of felt, and to afford engineers, ship-builders, &c., the opportunity of testing their different descriptions, have sent those gentlemen parcels of their different descriptions, viz., Sheet, thin and thick dry felt.

L. AND S. SPYER,
Sole Agents,
5940 Lower George-street, Sydney.

**UNRIVALLED ATTRACTIONS.**
**OPENING OF THE WINTER SEASON.**

One hundred and twenty-nine (129) packages Fashionable English and Foreign Manufactures.

Ex Lady Sale, Regina, and Achilles.

LADIES, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed that the greater part of the above shipments are already open, and are ready for inspection. They comprise a variety of novelties in every department of dress, and are beyond doubt the most superb and fashionable lot of goods ever offered in the colonies.

More detailed particulars in a few days.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY,
6839 George and Barrack-streets.

ANNUALS FOR 1851

THE KEEPSAKE, edited by Miss Power, illustrated with highly-finished engravings.
The Court Album, portraits of the female aristocracy, 4 plates
Fisher's Drawing Room Scrap Book, thirty-six plates
Julien's Album for 1851.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Bookseller, Stationer, &c.,
485, George-street, exactly opposite the Barracks etc. 6881

VIOLIN STRINGS.

JUST LANDED, and now on sale at the stores of the undersigned, in bundles, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th sizes—Roman and English.

T. WOOLLEY
6713 George-street, Sydney.

FINE SUPPLIES FOR SHIPPING.

THE very best and cheapest supplies AT NEWCASTLE, are furnished by the undersigned, which can be proved by the character his stores have always maintained.

William Nicholson, grateful for past favours, begs to say the Owners, Captains, and Agents of vessels calling at Newcastle, that he supplies GOOD FRESH MEAT, beef and mutton together, at ONE PENNY per pound, and all other provisions at equally reasonable rates.

WILLIAM NICHOLSON.
Newcastle, March 15. 5616

COLONIAL TOBACCO.—Smokers that will not use such Tobacco that I have to offer them, do not deserve a smoke at all. The beautiful samples I have now on hand are far superior to most of the imported Tobacco, and at one-third the price. On sale at the Stores of HENRY FERRIS, Pitt-street, near the Theatre. 6026

ARROWROOT.—For Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned, one ton fine South Sea Island, just arrived, ex Fudora.

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
Spring-street.
April 5. 6706

CHEAP MONEY.

MONEY may be borrowed at Holloway's Depot, 78, King-street, for ONE SHILLING TO THE POUND per month, on property pawned.

Bills discounted and loans negociated as usual, by the principal (without the intervention of brokers) on liberal terms.

J. K. HEYDON.
Licensed Pawnbroker.
Holloway's Depot, 78, King-street. 5705

GOLD Dust, Dollars, and Doubloons, purchased by

R. CAMPBELL.
6817 Circular Quay.

CHOICE WINES.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Old port, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Ditto ditto, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, single, double, and treble diamond
Sherry, ditto ditto ditto
Champagne, claret, and sauterne, in 1 dozen cases.

BEAMES AND KEELE,
6251 Hunter-street.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—
Broom heads, assorted numbers
Plasterers' stores, bailsters
Winged cow, tosch, cloth, shoe, and oil brushes
Gunpowder FFF, Kames and Co.'s
Shot, assorted numbers
Iron, round, flat, and square,

BEAMES AND KEELE,
6467 Hunter-street.

GUNPOWDER. CONGOU. AND HYSON-SKIN TEAS!!!

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
50 half-chests finest gunpowder tea
100 chests ditto congou ditto
100 half-chests ditto ditto ditto
30 chests hysonskin tea
250 half-chests ditto ditto ditto
Sugars, pickles, mustards, sauces, spices, arrowroot, raisins, currants, ale, porter, wines, spirits, &c.

WOODS AND MEEHAN,
Wholesale Stores,
George-street, Sydney.
Three doors South of the Post Office.
April 5. 6766

JOHN MACNAMARA, | FOR LONDON, | indicated his acquiescence in writing, &c.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1510817

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### SUPREME COURT.—SATURDAY.

BEFORE the FULL COURT.

REGINA v. PETER (AN ABORIGINAL.)

This case came before the Court on a letter of the Colonial Secretary, seeking the opinion of the Court, as to whether or not the crime of rape is punishable with death in this colony.

Mr. Purefoy, Mr. Wrixon, and Mr. Smyth, appeared for the prisoner; the Attorney-General appeared for the Crown.

Previously to the question being argued, Mr. WRIXON submitted to the Court that the information was bad, as the prisoner was too indefinitely described as "Peter, late of Molong, labourer;" and that the information should have concluded against the Statutes instead of against the Statute.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed any question being argued except that upon which the Government required the opinion of the Court.

The COURT decided that the argument, in the first place, should be confined to the question of the capital punishment for rape, but that it would consider the other questions afterwards.

Mr. PUREFOY: The question for the decision of the Court is, can the crime of rape be lawfully punished by death in this colony, and are the provisions of the Imperial statute (4 and 5 Vic. c 56, s. 3) in force in this colony? The consideration of this question necessarily involves another, viz., whether the repeal by the Imperial Parliament of a statute in force in the colonies, necessarily extends to the colonies even though the latter are not expressly named. Whenever the Imperial Parliament repeals one of its own enactments, it repeals that Act wherever it is in force, unless the contrary distinctly appears from the language of the repealing statute itself. (Clarke's Colonial Law, page 16 and 81.) Previous to the passing of the 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, (in 1828), the statute book of England was encumbered with various enactments respecting the crime of rape, extending over a period of 400 years, from the 13 Edward I. to Elizabeth. By the 9 George IV. c. 31, all these statutes were repealed, and by the 16th section of this Act the crime of rape was declared to be a capital felony, punishable with death. In the same sessions of Parliament was passed the 9 George IV. c. 83 (commonly called the New South Wales Act); this Act declared in section 24, "that all Acts then in force in England should be in force in New South Wales, so far as the same could be applied in the administration of justice," therefore the 9 George IV. c. 31, sec. 16, became the law of New South Wales, by virtue of 9 George IV. c. 83, and under this latter Act (and by this latter Act alone) could the crime of rape be dealt with and punished by death in New South Wales. Now it will not be disputed on the other side that the 9 George IV. c. 31, is no longer the law of England; the 4 and 5 Victoria c 56, s. 3, recites and in express terms repeals that statute, so far as it relates to the punishment of death, and yet no doubt it will be contended by the Attorney-General that the provisions of the 4 and 5 Vic., c. 56, were not meant or intended to apply to New South Wales, or even if they were, that as the local legislature did not adopt that Act, therefore they are not bound by it. It is submitted that this position cannot be maintained, and that the local legislature could not reject (even if they were so disposed) the provisions of the 4th and 5th Vic., c. 56, sec. 3; and for this reason, that the Charter of Justice and the statute 9 Geo. IV., c. 83, prohibits the Legislative Council of New South Wales from making laws inconsistent with or repugnant to the law of England, and therefore if the Legislative Council passed an Act, declaring that from the peculiar circumstances of the colony, it was not expedient to abolish the punishment of death for the crime of rape, could such an act receive the Royal assent while the 4th and 5th Victoria, c. 56, s. 3, stood on the Statute Book of England? All laws made by the Legislative Council of New South Wales are still subject to Her Majesty's approval. How then can it for a moment be supposed that Her Majesty's law advisers in England would recommend that the same crime should be punished in one part of her dominion with death, while in another it should be punished by transportation only. If the Court should determine that the 4th and 5 Victoria, c. 56 is not in force in this colony, the same offence (essentially the same wherever committed) would be punishable with death in one part of the British dominions, and with transportation in another, an anomaly in the criminal code which it would be difficult to find any precedent to justify. Next it is submitted that the repeal by the Imperial Parliament of an imperial Act in force in the colonies, extends to the latter the Act expressly named. Mr. Clarke, on Colonial Law, page 16, says, "Acts passed since the acquisition of a colony, or at least passed subsequent to the establishment of its legal constitution by Royal Commission or by Act of Parliament, do not extend to it unless they appear to have been passed with the intention of being so extended; and Acts of Parliament which alter other Acts in force in the colonies are also considered by inference as applying there." And a similar doctrine is laid down in the 2nd vol. of Devarres on Statutes. The 4 and 5 Vic. c. 56, repeals an Act in force in the colony—not by adoption of the Local Legislature itself, but by Imperial legislation—and therefore it is no longer competent or legal for the Executive of New South Wales to act under a repealed Statute—and say, "as you have not mentioned New South Wales expressly, your repealing Statute shall not extend to us,"—and that without *any opinion* expressed by the Legislature of the colony one way or the other. Again, no imperial Statute passed since a Representative Legislature was given to New South Wales is of force in the colony, unless the colony be expressly named, or the Act adopted by the Local Legislature. If that position be contended for, then how is it that so many Imperial Acts (passed since the first Legislative Council met) are in force in this colony, although the colony is not named, nor have any Acts or Ordinances been passed adopting the same. In re Nichols. In 1839, a question exactly similar to the present one, arose—viz., whether the Prisoners' Counsel Bill was in force in this colony (that is, virtually in force), although not specially adopted by the Local Legislature; and the decision of the Supreme Court, after a long argument, was, that the Prisoners' Counsel Bill was (from the nature of the subject and the language of the Act) in full force and effect in this colony. By referring to the Charter of Justice, it will be perceived that the power of the Legislative Council of New South Wales to make laws is restricted to the making of laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the colony only, (such laws not being repugnant to the laws of England); but to alter, repeal, adopt, or prevent by any legislative enactment the full operation in the colony of the fundamental principles of British law, they possess no power whatever. It is a principle of English jurisprudence that the lives of all Her Majesty's subjects are equally protected by British law; and will it be contended that life is of less value in New South Wales than in England, or at least that it is expedient to sacrifice life in New South Wales for the very same crime for which in England the Queen herself through her Parliament has solemnly declared life shall not be taken in any case. If the Court should be of opinion that the 4th and 5th Victoria, c. 56, is not in force in this colony, then it must necessarily follow that the 4th and 5th Victoria, c. 56, section 3, has but a limited operation, that it does not extend to all British subjects, and consequently does not extend to any of the colonies, unless expressly adopted by a local Act or ordinance framed for that purpose. Such, then, of necessity, must be the consequences resulting from a decision that the 4th and 5th Victoria, c. 36, section 3, is not of general application and effect. But suppose that a colonial legislature thought proper to pass a law declaring that the 4th and 5th Victoria, c. 56, should not take effect in their territory. Such a law would be manifestly repugnant to the law of England, and, as such, would be disallowed by the Queen in Council. As, therefore, they could not by any act of their own reject the 4th and 5th Victoria, c. 56, sec. 3, they must adopt it, and for this plain reason, that the only statute under which the crime of rape was hitherto dealt with and punished in the colony, had been repealed and blotted out from the statute book of England. Now, although the 9 Geo. IV., c. 83, s. 24, declares that all laws then in force in England shall be applied in the administration of justice so far as the circumstances of the colony permit, yet it does not go on to say, that laws affecting the lives and liberties of Her Majesty's subjects in general, passed subsequent to that Act, shall not be in force in the colony unless adopted by the local legislature; nor, on the other hand, is there any local Act declaring that Imperial Acts passed since 9 Geo. IV., c. 83, shall not be in force here unless specially adopted.

Mr. WRIXON and Mr. SMYTH followed on the same side.

Their HONORS, without calling upon the Attorney-General, gave judgment.

CHIEF JUSTICE: This Prisoner having been convicted, before Mr Justice Therry, at the last Bathurst Circuit Court, of the crime of Rape, committed under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, sentence of death was passed upon him. It is now objected, on behalf the Prisoner, that that sentence was illegal; it being contended, that the crime is only punishable, since the 4 and 5 Vict. c. 55. s. 3, by Transportation for Life.

Now the law of the case, as it affects this point, is as follows. Before the New South Wales Act of 9 Geo. IV., c 83, the crime of Rape was in this Colony punishable by Death; by virtue of the 18 Eliz., c. 7. But, by the said 9 Geo. IV., c. 83, s. 24, all statutes then (i. e. on the 25th July 1828) in force in England, shall be applied in the administration of justice in this Colony. At that date, Lord Lansdowne's Act 9 Geo. IV., c 31 had just become law; by which the 18 Eliz. c. 7 was repealed. By s. 16, however, the same punishment of Death for Rape was re enacted. So that, since the 9 Geo. IV., c. 83, s. 24, that punishment has been inflicted by virtue of the 9 Geo. IV, c. 31, s. 16.

What, then, was the effect of the 9 Geo. IV., c. 83, s 24; thus, by one sweeping provision, enacting *for New South Wales* every then existing statute, which should be applicable and could be applied here? As it respects the 9 G. IV., c. 31, and others similarly situated, the effect was clearly this; that they thenceforward became, *specifically*, introduced into our local statute book—as much as if they had been re-enacted, severally, in terms applying to the colony. The question, therefore, which we have to determine, is simply this; has any subsequent Act or Statute, repealed the local enactment? The English enactment, (that is to say, the 9 G IV., c 31, s. 16 in so far as it respects *England*,) is unquestionably repealed, by the 4 and 5 Vic. c. 56, s. 3.—But, has this statute repealed also the same enactment in and for New South Wales?

As we have seen, the 9 G. IV., c. 31 operated here by no force of its own; but was enacted for the colony, by the 9 G. IV., c. 83, s. 24. This *latter* enactment, therefore, is pro tanto repealed, if the 9 G. IV., c. 31, s. 3, as to this colony be repealed. Now the 4 and 5 Vic. c. 56, it is certain, does not purport to be an enactment for this colony, and it makes no reference to the 9 G. IV., c. 83, by which the 9 G. IV., c. 31, was extended to the colony. It recites, that it was expedient "to alter various statutes, *in force in England*, relative to offences" punishable with death; and then recites, in s. 3, the statute in question—"for consolidating and amending the statutes *in England* relative to offences against the person." The repeal, therefore, in my opinion, was exclusively confined to England. It appears to me, moreover, to be unquestionable, that we could not hold the repeal to have extended by implication, to New South Wales, unless we could infer from circumstances an *intention*, by the Legislature, so to extend it. But there are no circumstances, to justify such an inference here; and, as I conceive, there is every thing to repel it.

Then as to the Judgment of the Court, in re Nichols in 1839—I dissented from the opinion of the majority of the Court in that case, and I do not at this length of time, and after mature consideration, see any reason to alter the opinion which I then formed. The Court in that case decided that the Prisoners' Counsel Act, (6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 114,) was only a declaratory Act, declaring and enacting what the Common Law was in England. That Act being an Act affecting fundamental principles, and the administration of the law everywhere, may have been held to extend to this colony, not by virtue of any words in itself, but by reason only of its declaring what had been the common law of England.

The question of the extent of punishment must always vary with circumstances. But in this colony, from the secluded nature of the bush, the dense scrub, through which unprotected females have to travel, the scattered population, and the disparity of the sexes, it was wisely intended that the severest penal consequences should attach to the crime of rape.

Mr. Justice DICKINSON: I have no doubt on the question, and fully concur in the judgment of His Honor the CHIEF JUSTICE. As if it was necessary to have a law against rape, so it was necessary to have a severe punishment, there is an Act made for New South Wales by the British Parliament, then came an Act repealing the punishment specifically for England, but being silent as to New South Wales evidently thereby intending that this colony should not benefit by the repeal.

Then as to Nichols' case I agree also in the opinion arrived at by the present Chief Justice. The decision of the Court may be well upheld, not as a decision of the statute law, but of the common law. I am, therefore, of opinion the punishment of death for rape is legal in this colony.

Mr. Justice THERRY.—It has been urged that it is unconstitutional that there should be one kind of punishment in one part of her Majesty's dominions, and another punishment in another; but it was not until a year after the punishment of death for rape was repealed in England, that a similar enactment was provided for Ireland. So that there the capital punishment continued a long while after it was abolished in England. I concur in the judgment of their Honors.

The COURT then called upon Mr. Wrixon to support his objection to the information.

Mr. WRIXON said, that the information was void, inasmuch as the Christian name of the prisoner was only set out, and not his surname. The Attorney-General should have described him as a certain aboriginal native, known to the Attorney General by the name of "Peter." In an information the person must be described and named specifically. This man was not sufficiently described as Peter—he might be of apostolic descent. The information only informs the prisoner that he is to be tried under one statute, whereas he is tried under two, viz. the 9 G. IV., c. 31, s. 16, made law here by 9 G. IV., c. 83, s. 24., Reg. v. Pearson, 1 M. Cr. C. p. 313.

The COURT, without calling on the Attorney-General, delivered Judgment.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said, he had no doubt about the points which Mr. Wrixon had taken. First, as to the words "against the form of the statute," being in the singular number, instead of against "the form of the statutes," in the plural number. His Honor agreed with Mr. Justice Dickinson, that the probability was, that the information was correct. The offence was not an offence against the New South Wales Act, but against Lord Lansdowne's Act, and besides the objection comes too late. The present motion, it is true, is not an arrest of judgment, but it is a motion of the same nature, and the reservation under the Act is only for points of law arising at the trial. The application therefore is too late to come within the provisions of the Act, as the point was not taken at the proper time. As to the second point, it would have been better to have described the prisoner as "a certain aboriginal native, commonly called Peter;" or, "a certain aboriginal native to the Attorney General known as Peter," but the point should have been taken before the prisoner pleaded.

Mr. Justice DICKINSON said, that it appeared to him that the information concluding against the form of the Statute was sufficient, and that this objection could not be sustained. As to the description of the prisoner, he thought it sufficient, though he was of opinion, that it would have been better to have described him as suggested by His Honor the Chief Justice.

His Honor Mr. Justice THERRY concurred.

### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

MONDAY.

THE April sessions of the Criminal Court commenced on Monday at Darlinghurst, before Mr. Justice DICKINSON.

The Solicitor-General conducted the following cases on the part of the Crown.

LIBEL.

In the matter of the Queen v. Kemp and Fairfax, for the publication of an alleged libel upon Mr. W. Thurlow, Mayor of Sydney, four days were given to the defendants to plead to the information. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL observed that this was a private prosecution, as was also another case, in which Mr. Henry Parkes was defendant, for an alleged libel upon Mr. George Hill, the late Mayor of Sydney. In the latter case the information had not been submitted to him, and if not sent to his office before the day was out he certainly would not sign it. [In the course of the day the information was presented and signed; and it was understood that both of the above cases would stand over until the ensuing sessions of the Supreme Court in June next.]

BURGLARY AND LARCENY.

John Timbrey, labourer, was indicted for having, on the night of the 17th February last, burglariously entered the dwelling house of John Hannabus, the Royal Oak Inn, Cross Hill, near Windsor, and stolen therefrom three or four shillings in copper coin, and Indian coin, and other small moneys. On the night in question one Joseph Teal was passing by the Royal Oak, and was enquiring of a person whom he met near the house if the landlord had gone to bed, when the shutters of the bar-parlour were thrown back, the window opened inside, and the prisoner attempted to get out. Upon being seized by the two men, and the alarm being given, he said that he was well known, that he had done no harm, and was easily to be found. He was not then taken into custody, but on the following day a warrant was obtained, and he was apprehended in an out-house in the neighbourhood. Upon him was found the copper money charged in the indictment, and which was missed after the alarm was given. The learned Judge called the attention of the Jury to one point in the evidence, which probably might weaken the charge so far as burglary was involved. It was proved that a pane of glass in the window in question had been broken before, and possibly the entrance might have been effected without that "breaking" which the law contemplates in cases of burglary. The Jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, found a verdict of guilty of the larceny, but not of the burglary.

His HONOR, in passing sentence, said that the prisoner was evidently an able healthy man, for whom honest labour could earn all the comforts he could reasonably desire. In Great Britain and Ireland, with their surplus population, it was to be feared that very many willing labourers were unable to obtain work, and sorely tempted by hunger were driven to commit crime. They were objects of commiseration; but in this colony the condition of the labouring man was widely different. If inclined to work, he could always obtain remunerative employment; and in such a case as the present no mitigating circumstances could be suggested for the prisoner's crime, and a severe example would accordingly be made of him. As no offensive weapons had been used, and as he had taken no confederates in crime with him to the house, the Court, as a sort of bribe to evil-doers, would not inflict the maximum penalty of the law, but would nevertheless, pass such a sentence as would act, it was to be hoped, as a warning to those who preferred the wages of pilfering to those of honest industry. The sentence would, therefore, be, four years' hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony.

FINDING AND APPROPRIATING A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Michael Cohen, labourer, was indicted for having, on the 13th March ultimo, stolen a piece of paper, value one penny, the property of Mr. Andrew Lenehan, of Castlereagh-street. The facts, as proved in evidence, were these:—On the day in question the prisoner, a recently arrived immigrant, found an over-due promissory note in Pitt-street, Sydney, purporting to be drawn by one Mr. Cashman in favour of Mr. Andrew Lenehan, for £33 12s., and payable at the Bank of Australasia. He showed it to his brother, who advised him to take it to the Bank, and state how he had become possessed of it. Instead of this, he went to Messrs. Rush and Merrington, drapers, of Pitt-street, and, selecting goods to the amount of £1 12s. 3d., tendered the note in payment. Mr. Rush, seeing that the note was overdue, and suspecting that something was wrong, told the prisoner that he must send out for change (in the mean time sending for Mr. Lenehan). The prisoner said that it was not worth while waiting for the change, and he would take the things. This, of course, was refused, and he was given into custody.

Mr. Lenehan proved that the note in question was one which he had himself retired, when due, upon another one being given to him by Mr. Cashman; that he had put it into his pocket for the purpose of handing it over to that gentleman, but had forgotten it until sent for by Mr. Rush. He had no doubt that it had dropped from his pocket.

The prisoner's brother deposed to his being unable either to read or write, and to his having directed him to take the note to the Bank of Australasia. He stated, that at his own expense he had sent for his brother from Ireland; and, in moving terms, he prayed the mercy of the Court for the misguided lad.

A written character, of four years' standing, from a police department in Ireland, was allowed to be read in the prisoner's favour.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, accompanied with a strong recommendation to mercy on account of the youth, the ignorance, and the previous good character of the prisoner.

The learned JUDGE, after a suitable admonition, sentenced him to three months' imprisonment in Darlinghurst Gaol.

HORSE STEALING.

Michael Malony was indicted for having, on the 16th March ultimo, stolen a horse, the property of Patrick Carmichael, of the Racecourse Inn, Parramatta Road. It appeared from the evidence that on the morning in question the prisoner, who lodged at the prosecutor's public house, and obtained a livelihood by cutting wood, was missing, as was also the horse mentioned in the indictment, together with a saddle and bridle. The prosecutor and a servant started in pursuit, and on the Windsor Road, a short distance from Howell's public house, the former saw the prisoner lying, seemingly drunk, and the horse tied to the fence. He tried to rouse him, and, failing to do so, went to Howell's for assistance, but on his return found both the prisoner and the horse were gone. The following day he received information as to the horse from a constable of the Windsor police, and at the White Hart in that town he saw the horse, which he identified as his own.

Constable Seymour, of the Windsor police, deposed to having, on the day in question, met the prisoner on the Windsor Road mounted on a black horse; that after he had passed him he received information at Howell's as to Mr. Carmichael's loss, and he consequently went back in pursuit; that he found the prisoner at the White Hart, who at first denied having any horse with him: then admitted that he had a horse branded R.H; and then, upon being told that that was the horse which the constable was in pursuit of, again denied having the animal; that subsequently he (the constable) found the horse in the neighbouring close, tied up, and it was afterwards identified by the prosecutor. The prisoner in his defence declared that the prosecutor had sent him with the horse to Windsor. Verdict, guilty; sentence, five years' hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony. After the sentence had been passed, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL informed the Court that the prisoner was a runaway convict.

POCKET PICKING.

Isaac Hart was indicted for having, in George-street, Sydney, on the 1st of March last, stolen a pocket-book containing £69 in bank notes and other papers, from George Barclay, a storekeeper, from Eden, Twofold Bay. On the day in question the prosecutor was passing down George-street, and just by the White Horse he felt something press behind him, and found that his pocket-book, containing the money in question, which he had just before received from the Commercial Bank, and which he had placed in an outside pocket in his coat-tail, was

disappointment Wharf; or to JOHN MACNAMARA, FOR LONDON,

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1510818

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 120 | 417 Bags sun-dried Pampanga | MR. SAMUEL LYONS | Pioneer, from New Zealand. |

FRENCH AND ITALIAN SCHOOL BOOKS, on sale at W. MOFFITT'S.

FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

Grammars, by—Levizac, Wanostrocht, Chambaud, and Hamel; Dictionnaires by Boyer, De Porquet, Nugent, and Meadows's Pronouncing ditto; Boileau's Analytical Dictionary of all the French Nouns, Bellinger's Dictionary of French Idioms, French Genders, at one view, to hang in school-rooms, a large sheet; Hamel's French Exercises, Bossut's ditto, Bossut's French Phrase Book, Word Book and Primer; French Students' Repertory or Book of Verbs; Perrin's Fables, Spelling, and Dialogues; Madame Campani's French and English Conversations, Chambaud's French Fables, De la Bye's French Classics, abridged, as used by the Royal children of England, viz.—Pierre le Grand, Gil Blas, Charles the Twelfth, and Télémaque, Paul et Virginie, Wanostrocht's Recueil Choisi, Gil Blas, and Numa Pompilius; Buquet's French Literature, Pierre le Grand, par Voltaire; Belisaire, par Marmontel; Anciens Philosophes, par Fenelon; Gonzalve de Cordove, par Florian; Elizabeth, par Madame Cottin; Choix des Contes Moraux de Marmontel, Masterman Ready ou Le Naufrage du Pacifique, par Capitaine Marryatt; L'histoire d'Angleterre, par Goldsmith; Histoire Naturelle, Histoire de la Bible, Pinnock's Catechisme de l'Histoire d'Angleterre, ditto de la Bible et de l'Evangile, l'Histoire de Cyrus, Tableau de la Pologne, Ancienne et Moderne, Le Trans-plateur, Tablettes Romaine, Du Tout un Peu, Conversations D'Ernestine, Poesies Diverses par Molivant, L'Hermite en Suisse, Don Quichotte, Sturm's Reflections, in 3 vols., and the French Illustrated News, each vol. containing 800 engravings, on subjects of general interest in Paris and the Provinces, sold in separate vols; French Prayer Books. Also, the following juvenile books (with engravings), by the best authors, at the London publishers' price of sixpence each.

FRENCH STORY BOOKS.

Le Jour de Naissance de Rosette, Comment passer un heureux Noël, La Vérité est notre meilleur Ami, La Petite Rapporteuse, La Promenade, Il n'est rien que le Temps present, Histoire de la petite Marie et son Chat, La Beauté n'a rien de Durable, La Petite Bouffonne, Un mauvais Caractère est un mauvais Camarade de Jeu, Histoire de Whittington et de son Chat, Le Fainéant Corrigé, Les petites Querrelleurs, Hymnes en Prose, par Mde. Barbauld; Malice n'est pas Jeu; Force, Sagesse, et Vertu; Le Nid d'Oiseaux, Le petit Nègre, Les Enfans dans la Forêt, La petite Entremetteuse, Le jour Pluvieux, Le Poulet blanc, Les Animaux muets, ou, la Cruauté punie; Entretiens Utiles, Le petit Matelot Anne paresseuse, Les frères Orphelins, L'Enfant gourmand corrigé, Le Contraste, L'Opiniâtre, Dialogues Familiers, Aventures surprenantes de ce fameux heros Robinson Crusoé.

Volumes, bound, containing four of the above, with engravings, 2s

Les Jeunes Enfans, Contes par Pierre Blanchard, Contes pour les Enfans des cinq à six Ans, par Mme. De Renneville.

ITALIAN SCHOOL BOOKS.

Boisuet's Italian Word and Phrase Book, Wieland's Italian Reader, De Porquet's First Italian Reading Lessons Bottarelli's Italian Exercises, Santagnello's Elisabetto, Graviri's Italian Letter Writer, Alfieri's Memoir on the Hamiltonian System, Tragedie Scelte di Vittorio Alfieri 2 vols.; Ossian's Poems, translated into Italian by Melchior Cesarrotti, 2 vols.; Opere di Machiavelli. 2 vols., 4to.—a genuine edition of A.D. 1550, three hundred years old, valuable in England.

GERMAN SCHOOL BOOKS.

Homer's Iliad, in German, 2 vols.; Homer's Odyssey, ditto, 2 vols.; Robinson Crusoe, German, with English translation, Hamiltonian System; German Exercises; Viegra's Portuguese Dictionary, with every description of English, Latin, and Greek School Books, and School Stationery, at a reduction on former prices of twenty per cent., to make room for large purchases made on most advantageous terms in London—the first shipments per Lady Sale and Challenger having arrived.

ANNUALS FOR 1851.

The Keepsake, The Court Album, Peter Parley's Juvenile Annual, Mayhew's Comic Almanack, Punch's Pocket Book, David Copperfield, Nos. 19 and 20, completing the work; Pendennis, complete; Fashion Books, Chambers' Papers, vol. 5; Sharpe's Magazine, vol. 12; Eliza Cook's Journal, vol. 3; Parlour Library, vols. 49 and 50; which (with other new works) will be landed in a few days from the Lady Sale and Challenger.

WILLIAM MOFFITT,
Bookseller and Stationer,
6882 301, Pitt-street.

---

Just published, bound in sheep, at 3s. 6d.;

BONWICK'S GEOGRAPHY for Australian Youth, second edition, revised and corrected throughout, and considerably enlarged, with carefully executed maps.

TESTIMONIALS AND OPINIONS.
(First Edition.)

As the parent of six children, I am bound to return you my cordial thanks, not merely for your volume, which I have placed in their hands, but for an endeavour to provide for some of the educational wants of the children of the colony. Your plan appears to have been formed judiciously, and to be carried into effect with skill. There is much in this little volume to lead to reflection, and to tempt the young mind to enquire further.—*Hy. Nixon, Lord Bishop of Tasmania.*

I beg to return you many thanks for your obliging present of a copy of your publication, which I should have acknowledged before, had I not been desirous of reading it previously. I think it a very useful manual.—*Sir E. Eardley Wilmot, late Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land.*

I feel that as a father I may be permitted to express my gratification at having been enabled to put into the hands of my children, a manual on so important a branch of education, expressly prepared in its arrangements for the inhabitants of this colony, and at the same time written in a style so unusually simple and perspicuous as to convey distinct ideas to the minds of the young.—*Adam Turnbull, Esq., Clerk of the Councils of Van Diemen's Land, &c., &c.*

Henry Dowling, junior, Launceston, Tasmania; W. R. Piddington, and W. and F. Ford, Sydney: and all booksellers. 6865

---

JAMES'S NOVELS AT 1s. 6d. EACH.

CASTELNEAU, Darnley, the Gipsy, Mary of Burgundy, Morley Ernstein, The Robber, One in a Thousand, The Smuggler (double volume) 2s.

A liberal allowance to the trade.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Printseller,
445, George-street, exactly opposite the Barrack Gate. 6871

---

REMOVAL AND OPENING OF NEW PREMISES,
On MONDAY, April 7.

J. T. WOODS has the pleasure now to announce that he is removed from 289, into 270, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the premises lately in his occupation.

While thankful to his numerous friends and the public generally for their unbounded liberality in times past, he still trusts that he shall obtain a continuation of their favour, as the house he has removed to being very capacious, affords every facility for keeping a splendid assortment of Drapery, which shall ever be his care to keep replete both in fashion and usefulness.

The remaining portion of his old stock, which he has lately been selling off at such reduced rates, will now be cleared out at prices that will defy competition.

J. T. W. also begs leave to make known that it is his intention to keep a large and well selected stock of Woollen Goods, so that settlers and others may have clothing materials or garments made to order, cheaper than at any other house in the colony.

The following list of prices, unprecedented in drapery records, will convince the most doubting individual that

SYDNEY HOUSE

is the place where a real bargain can be obtained; while at the same time, if assiduity to business, civility to customers, and the very lowest remunerating profits, can merit success, nothing shall be wanting on the part of J. T. W. to keep his new shop from being continually crowded.

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| 2491 yards stout white shirting | 0 | 1½ |
| 1980 ditto ditto ditto | 0 | 2½ |
| 4730 ditto 30 inch fine longcloth | 0 | 2½ |
| 2600 ditto fine Swiss shirting | 0 | 2½ |
| 1610 ditto superior ditto | 0 | 3½ |
| 1960 ditto fine India shirting | 0 | 3½ |
| 1490 ditto very stout ditto | 0 | 4½ |
| 884 ditto Horrock's longcloth | 0 | 4½ |
| 779 ditto ditto ditto | 0 | 5 |
| 125 ditto ditto ditto | 0 | 5½ |
| 5367 ditto very stout grey calicoes | 0 | 2½ |
| 2755 ditto ditto ditto | 0 | 3½ |
| 2870 ditto 8-4 grey sheeting | 0 | 6½ |
| 2258 ditto, a very superior article | 0 | 7½ |
| 2489 ditto 8-4 white sheeting, commencing at | 0 | 9½ |

PRINTS AND MUSLINS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 820 good fast coloured prints, per dress | 2 | 9½ |
| 700 superior ditto ditto | 3 | 4½ |
| 684 Hoyle's ditto ditto | 3 | 7½ |
| 580 ditto superior ditto | 3 | 11½ |
| 470 rich muslin dresses | 2 | 4½ |
| 220 superior long lengths | 3 | 9 |
| 140 rich organdie | 4 | 11 |

COBURG AND ORLEANS CLOTH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 420 yards really good Coburg cloths, per yard | 0 | 7½ |
| 337 yards superior ditto, all colours | 0 | 8½ |
| 211 ditto fine shot ditto | 0 | 11½ |
| 344 ditto silk striped ditto | 0 | 10½ |
| 180 ditto rich printed ditto | 0 | 10½ |
| 190 Ditto 4-4 printed cashmeres | 0 | 11½ |
| 140 Ditto 4-4 damask cameleons | 1 | 4½ |
| 440 Ditto 7-4 imitation French merino really 1s. 11½d. per yard, generally sold at 3s. 6d. | | |

FLANNELS AND HOLLANDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Real Welch flannel, all wool, per yard | 0 | 8½ |
| A very superior article | 0 | 9½ |
| Good rough holland | 0 | 5½ |
| Very superior ditto | 0 | 8½ |
| Good dressed ditto, commencing at | 0 | 7½ |

SLOPS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Men's moleskin trousers | 3 | 3 |
| Ditto superior quality | 4 | 6 |
| Ditto doubled stitched ditto | 5 | 6 |
| Manchester doeskin | 3 | 6 |
| Extra stout | 8 | 11½ |
| Superior duck | 2 | 4½ |
| Very stout cord ditto | 5 | 11½ |
| Heavy pilot cloth ditto | 8 | 11½ |
| Colonial tweed ditto | 8 | 11½ |
| West of England doeskin ditto | 11 | 3 |
| Good pilot coats | 8 | 11½ |
| Superior ditto | 14 | 6 |

A few of the justly celebrated Albert top coats, in blue and drab which will be sold at a great reduction.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Colonial tweed coats | 19 | 6 |
| Superior Alpaca ditto | 7 | 11½ |
| Good gambroon ditto | 6 | 6 |
| Imitation doeskin ditto | 10 | 6 |
| Fancy shooting ditto | 4 | 3 |

Superfine black cloth shooting coats reduced from 35s. to 21 0

A superior lot of blouses in Barnsley linen and brown holland, from 3 11½

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine black cloth vests | 6 | 11½ |
| Good black satin ditto | 3 | 6½ |
| Superior Llama ditto | 5 | 6 |

A choice selection of silk vests, which will be sold at decided bargains

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good blue serge shirts | 3 | 4½ |
| Very superior article | 4 | 6 |
| Men's white shirts | 2 | 6 |
| Superior ditto | 2 | 10½ |

White and regatta shirts ready for wear, in endless variety

Scotch twill shirts always on hand at the lowest prices

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gents' silk neck ties | 2 | 11½ |
| Very best ditto | 3 | 11½ |
| Satin opera ties | 2 | 11½ |
| Gents' silk pocket handkerchiefs | 0 | 11½ |
| Superior cossks | 1 | 11½ |
| Figured pongees | 0 | 10½ |

A great variety of boys' clothing, in all sizes and qualities.

Also,

An immense stock of blankets, counterpanes, rugs, huckabacks, drapery, haberdashery, &c., &c.,

Together with every article reduced to such prices as will meet the present exigency of the times. 6781

---

JOHN WEIGHT feels great pleasure in making known to his friends and the public generally that he has just opened a large quantity of seasonable goods which he has purchased in this market, on terms so advantageous that he will be enabled to sell rather under last year's prices, although there is an advance of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. upon all manufactured goods in the home market. All parties therefore wanting winter supplies would do well to make an early call

AT COBDEN HOUSE.

| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coburg cloths, all shades .. | 0 | 9½ | to | 0 | 10½ |
| Very superior ditto ditto.... | 0 | 11½ | | 1 | 2 |
| Orleans ..... | 0 | 9½ | | 0 | 10½ |
| Alpaca, beautiful shades.... | 1 | 1½ | | 1 | 2½ |
| ONE CASE French twills, 1¼ yards wide, usually sold for French merino..... | 2 | 0 | | 2 | 6 |
| Gala plaid, double width .. | 0 | 10½ | | 0 | 11½ |
| Ditto ditto..... | 1 | 0½ | | 1 | 2 |

CLAN TARTANS.

TWO CASES very fine wool tartans. This is an article rarely to be met with, as they comprise all the true clan patterns, having been made to the order of a gentleman just arrived from Scotland.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Print dresses, fast colours... | 2 10½ | 3 4½ |
| Ditto ditto, Hoyle's ..... | 3 7½ | 4 3 |
| Delaines, full dress ..... | 4 11 | 5 6 |
| Cashmere ditto ..... | 7 6 | 8 9 |
| Ditto shawls..... 8s. 11d. | 6 9 | 7 6 |
| Wool ditto..... | 5 6 | 7 0 |
| A few superior long shawls usually sold at 25s. | 12 6 | |

BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9-4 Blankets ..... | 7 9 | 8 6 |
| 9-4 Witney ditto ..... | 9 6 | 10 6 |
| 10-4 Bath ditto..... | 9 9 | 10 6 |
| 10-4 Witney ditto ..... | 11 9 | 12 6 |
| 11-4 Bath ditto..... | 12 6 | 14 6 |
| 11-4 Witney ditto..... | 15 6 | 16 6 |
| 12-4 Bath ditto ..... | 20 0 | |
| 12-4 Witney ditto..... | 22 6 | |
| 13-4 Ditto ..... | 25 0 | |
| 8-4 Counterpanes ..... | 2 6 | |
| 9-4 Ditto ..... | 3 6 | |
| 10-4 Ditto ..... | 5 9 | 6 6 |
| 11-4 Ditto ..... | 7 6 | 8 9 |
| 12-4 Ditto ..... | 8 9 | 10 6 |

FLANNELS, LONGCLOTHS, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Welsh flannel, all wool .... | 0 8½ | |
| Ditto ditto..... 6½d. | 0 11 | 1 0 |
| Ditto Saxony .. ..... | 1 3 | 1 6 |
| White calico ..... | 0 2½ | 0 3 |
| Longcloth ..... | 0 3½ | 0 4 |
| Horrock's ditto..... | 0 4½ | 0 5½ |
| 8-4 Shee ing..... 8½d. | 0 10½ | 0 11½ |
| Unbleached calico .... 2½d. | 0 3½ | 0 4 |
| Furniture dimity ..... | 0 5½ | 0 6½ |
| Ditto, yard wide ..... | 0 7½ | |
| Ditto fringe..... 2d. | 0 2½ | 0 3 |
| Furniture prints ..... | 0 3½ | 0 4½ |

VISITES, MANTLES, &c.

J. W. having paid particular attention to this department is in a position to offer some of the greatest bargains ever seen in the colony.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Children's paletots, double lined, from | 2 | 4½ |
| Ditto, silk ditto, from ..... | 3 | 6 |
| Ladies' visites, lined ..... | 8 | 11 |
| Ditto satin ditto, double lined..... | 16 | 6 |

This article is well worthy the attention of LADIES AND WHOLESALE PURCHASERS, being equal to any sold in Sydney for 27s. 6d.

BERLIN WOOL PATTERNS, &c., &c.

John Weight having determined to clear out the whole of these Fancy Articles, in order to make room for heavy goods, will sell the remaining portion at considerably under the English cost.

Berlin wool, black, white, and coloured, 4½d. per dozen
Patterns, all sizes
Purses, 7½d.
Silk cords
Purse silks
Purse rings and tassels, 6½d. per set
Eau de Cologne, 3s. per box
Fancy soaps, &c., &c.

Observe the address

JOHN WEIGHT,
Late Johnson and Weight,
Cobden House,
6772 277 and 279, Pitt-street.

---

JOSEPH THOMPSON AND SON respectfully intimate to the Ladies of Sydney and the public generally, that their

*Annual Exposition of Winter Goods*

is now ready, and which for extent and magnificence far excels anything of the kind ever before offered by them.

THE SHAWL DEPARTMENT

is now replete with Long and Square Paisley and foreign Cashmeres, Printed Llama and Cashmeres, Clan and Fancy Tartans, with an endless variety of cheaper materials, commencing at 3s. 9d.

THE CLOAK DEPARTMENT

has also been entirely remodelled, and by late arrivals replenished with some of the most chaste and elegant winter wrappers ever introduded to the Sydney public.

THE DRESS DEPARTMENT

will be found to contain every variety of texture; and for novelty of style and beauty of colouring is matchless in the Australian colonies. It consists of

Printed de laines
Plain and embroidered merinos
Gala and tartan plaids
Crape and fancy lustres
Flounced tweeds
Striped and embroidered alpacas

With a variety of tartan silk velvets, at 4s. 11½d., and a choice selection of lighter materials adapted to bridal and evening costume.

THE JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

has been replenished with a great variety of children's plaid and braided French merino dresses.

Braided hoods and cloaks
Night and day caps
Long and short robes
Night dresses, petticoats, flannels, rollers, &c.

6841 266, Pitt-street, Sydney.

---

MANTLE TWEEDS.

JOSEPH THOMPSON AND SON have received by the Achilles—

One case of the above, in all the choice colours, fit for the approaching season.

6842 266, Pitt-street.

---

HOCKIN'S
PREPARATION FOR MAKING SEIDLITZ WATER
OR,
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER,

WHICH differs from those usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, and is superior to them—in being perfectly tasteless, in the ease with which it is mixed, in retaining its effervescence, for a much longer period, and being totally unaffected by damp or any change of climate.

Prepared only by C. HOCKIN, 38, Duke-street, Manchester-square, London, and sold by his agents in the Australian Colonies, viz.,—A. Foss, Dispensing Chemist, 313, Pitt-street, Sydney; Louis and Sons, Hobart Town; James Dowling, Launceston; and A. Scott, Adelaide

---

LANDING EX THOMAS ARBUTHNOT AND LADY SALE.

NOW LANDING from the above-named ships, the undermentioned goods, and for sale at the Store of the undersigned, No. 390, George-street, viz:—

Drab moleskin trowsers, stitched, and tape seams
Ditto ditto ditto, plain
Buckskin ditto
Brown and grey tweed ditto
Fancy trowsers
White cantoon ditto
Canvas ditto
Fancy Regatta shirts
Scotch twill ditto
Stripe cotton ditto
White shirts, linen fronts, &c.
Ditto ditto ditto, washed (in boxes)
Blue serge shirts
Blue worsted frocks
White and stripe Guernseys
White lambs' wool shirts
Men's brown half-hose
Men's white and brown hose
Women's white and black hose
Children's white and coloured socks
Ladies' French sateen stays
Unbleached calicoes
White ditto
Roll jaconets
Flannels
Fancy prints
Ditto ditto dresses, in papers
Mousiin de laine dresses
Black and coloured Orleans
Ditto ditto coburgs
Figured satin stripe Orleans
Striped Orleans
Gala plaids
Dressed and undressed brown hollands
Fancy doeskins
Bed tickings
Linen and cotton checks
Gents' vests, assorted
Linen blouses
Summer cloth coats
Pilot coats
Shepherds' coats
Beaver Chesterfields and Codringtons
Fancy tweed coats
Shooting coats
Superfine blue cloth jackets
Moleskin jackets
Fancy jean ditto
Canvas ditto
Duck frocks
Sleeve vests
Leather leggings
Netted and webb braces
India-rubber ditto
Black silk handkerchiefs
Fancy Corah ditto
Ditto Bandanna ditto
Ditto cotton ditto
Whitey-brown and black thread
Reel cotton
Assorted haberdashery
Fancy playing cards
Gold back ditto
Percussion caps
Single and double barrelled guns
Table cutlery
Pocket and pen-knives
Razors and scissors
German silver tea spoons
Metal table and tea ditto
White and stained rack combs
Back and side combs
Small tooth ditto

Also,

Martell's brandy
B.P. rum
Geneva
Pickles and mustards
St. Ube's salt
Crockeryware
Glassware
And a variety of other merchandise.

M. JOSEPH,
390, George-street.
April 5. 6160

---

EX GARLAND,

THE undersigned wishes most respectfully to acquaint his customers, and the public generally, that he has just received by the above vessel a fresh supply of Earthenware from W. T. Copeland (late Spode), consisting of the following articles:—

Large size breakfast cups and saucers, printed
Teapots, butterpots, sugar boxes, ditto
Milk pots, slop basins, &c.
Half-pint printed mugs
Toilet ware
Ewers, basins, and chambers, pearl white
Table ware, willow pattern, best quality
Pint and half-pint basins, coloured
Also on hand, crates of earthenware, assorted
Dinner services, dessert services
China breakfast services
Lilac and drab breakfast sets
Blue printed ditto ditto
Fancy pattern jugs
Brown stone-ware Philpot jugs
Cut glass decanters, claret decanters
Claret glasses, wine glasses
Tumblers, champagnes, &c.

A good assortment of colonial ware of the best quality.

N. B.—Goods well packed for all parts.

J. GOULD,
Staffordshire Warehouse,
6808 420, George-street.

---

JAVA SUGAR for sale, by S. WILKINSON, Jun.,
4661 Macquarie-place.

---

Has been completed, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,
TO-MORROW, Thursday,

Ditto, fancy boots, 2 to 5
&c. &c. &c.
Terms at sale. 6765

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 447 Bars | | | 4 | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| 219 " | | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

VALUABLE PAINTINGS, BY CELEBRATED OLD MASTERS

The station is in full working order, and

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1510819

gone. The prisoner was walking by his side, and he at once seized him and charged him with the theft. The latter, pointing to a man going into the White Horse, said, "that is the man who has your pocket-book;" whereupon he (the prosecutor) followed the man so pointed out, who, in fact, had his pocket-book in his hand, but declared that he had picked it up from the footpath. Whilst he was charging this man with the theft, Mr. Alexander, the saddler, who resides a few doors off, came in and informed him that the person who had taken the book from his pocket was the prisoner, for he had distinctly seen the transaction. He followed, and gave the prisoner into custody. This statement was corroborated by Mr. Alexander, and also by John Hull, foreman to Mr. Henry Fisher, the distiller, who deposed to picking up the pocket-book from the footpath. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty; and the Solicitor-General said, that the prisoner, although a youth of respectable appearance and demeanour, was well known to the police, and had been in Darlinghurst Gaol, under the Vagrant Act. Sentence, five years' hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony.

ROBBERY IN A PUBLIC HOUSE.

George Barnett, a youth of respectable appearance, was indicted with having, in company with another person not in custody, assaulted and robbed Elisha Gregory Cudworth, on the evening of the 10th March last, under the following circumstances:—The preliminaries of a prize fight were being made in the parlour of the Crown and Kettle public-house, at the corner of Barrack and York streets, Sydney, on the said evening; and the prosecutor was taking a prominent part in the arrangements, putting down a stake of £10, and offering to draw up the articles. Suddenly two persons, whom he swore to be the prisoner and Joseph Bidders, the prize fighter, (who has since absconded), rushed into the room, and whilst the former throttled him, the latter took from him his purse, containing an I. O. U. for £100, £4 in notes, and half-a-sovereign. He was positive in his identity of the prisoner as the person who had throttled him. Several witnesses, including the landlord and the prisoner's master, were called for the defence, and their evidence went to show that although the prosecutor had certainly been robbed, as he had described, by two men who succeeded in getting away, the prisoner was not only not in the room at the time, but had advised him to go at once to stop payment of the I. O. U., and had even accompanied him to Mr Cohen's for that purpose. It was not until the next day that he had given him in charge. After hearing the evidence of two of the prisoner's witnesses, the foreman of the Jury (Mr. M. O'Keefe) informed his Honor that they had no doubt as to the prisoner's innocence; and the Solicitor-General having expressed himself satisfied that there was no case against him, the learned Judge ordered him to be discharged. But as he was leaving the dock, one of the jury (Mr. Nowlan) said that he was not a party to the foreman's declaration, and thereupon His Honor ordered the case to go on.

The remainder of the evidence for the defence was in accordance with that already given, each witness deposing that the prisoner was not inside the room at all, and that the prosecutor was very tipsy.

The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the learned Judge, in discharging the prisoner, observed that he hoped the dilemma in which he had been placed would operate as a warning to himself and other youths not to drink nobblers in public-houses, and not to associate with prize-fighters and the ruffians who were to be always found in their wake.

The Court then adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

## PARRAMATTA.

THE SYDNEY ROAD.—Mr. Ryan, chief constable, has, by the direction of J. S. Hardy, Esq., P.M. placed a second constable at the Concord watch-house, and we are happy to say that policemen have been, or are to be immediately mounted at the Longbottom station, for the protection of the road in the vicinity of the railway works.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held at the District Hospital, on Saturday last, before Mr. C. B. Lyons, on view of the body of John Lahey, then and there lying dead. Mr. Owen, the overseer and dispenser, deposed to deceased having been received into the establishment and attended to by Dr. Robertson till death terminated his sufferings. James Gates, by trade a carpenter, and residing at Kissing Point, deposed, that on the 2nd instant he saw John Lahey lying under a pear-tree in the orchard of Mr. Williams, of Kissing Point; he had a rug about his legs, and a blanket over his shoulders; this was at noon; saw deceased afterwards about four o'clock in the afternoon in an apartment on the premises of Mr. Williams; he had a razor cutting at his throat and the blood running down; witness was alarmed and ran away; he (the witness) had fought in the British navy, and seen drawn swords, but not drawn razors; he believed that deceased was in a mad state after he had spent eleven shillings on St. Patrick's Day; on one occasion when a new pair of boots were brought to him, he said he had spent the money, and should not require any more boots, and they were taken away again; witness sent word to Bragg, the constable, and returned to deceased in about an hour, when he was lying across the bed groaning. Mr. Williams confirmed last witness' statement, and related various circumstances which proved that deceased was out of his mind; he (Mr. Williams) sent to Parramatta for a surgeon, and Dr. Rutter promptly attended. Dr. Rutter being sworn, deposed, that he was a duly qualified medical practitioner; that on Tuesday last he was sent for to see a man who had cut his throat at Kissing Point; he went with a messenger about a mile and a half at the back of Kissing Point, and found the deceased with an extensive wound dividing the *trachea* and the *œophagus*; there was a quantity of blood on the floor and bed; he dressed the wound and placed him in a situation in which he requested he might remain during the night; deceased was perfectly sensible, and asked for a drink of water, and afterwards for a pipe of tobacco; what he drank passed through the wound; witness requested he should be informed how deceased was next morning, and said that provided he could be removed the fittest place was the hospital; witness thought that it would end fatally; the symptoms were evidently of *delirium tremens*. Finding that deceased was about the same next morning, he was brought to the hospital; he had torn the bandages off during the night. The Jury returned a verdict that John Lahey came to his death from cutting his throat, whilst labouring under the influence of intemperance.

ACCIDENTS.—Mr. Francis Oakes was in the act of removing a part of his stud through George-street, and turning sharply round into Church-street, his horse fell and rolled over him, thereby injuring his ancle, and stunning him; he was carried home and medical advice immediately procured; he is now doing favourably.—Mr. Tuckwell, junior, of Dural, was returing from market, and having occasion to call at Mr. Barker's, the Star Inn, on his attempting to get in the cart again, missed the reins, and the horse being anxious to get home, started off at full pace, and threw Mr. Tuckwell out with great violence, injuring his leg and ancle, and causing a slight concussion of the brain. Dr. Robertson promptly attended to Mr. Tuckwell, who appears still to suffer much.—Mr. William Bristol was riding his grey horse at a very moderate pace round the corner of Church and Phillip streets, when a young man named Davis was driving a horse in a dray pretty fast from the latter street, and met the saddle horse with such force as to plunge the shaft of the dray eighteen inches into the chest of Mr. Bristol's horse, thereby causing the death of the poor beast.

POOR, BUT HONEST. One day last week, Dr. Forster, J.P., of the Field of Mars, was proceeding on horseback to the Pennant Hill Wharf, for the purpose of taking the steamer for Sydney, and, when on board, missed his gold watch, of many years' service. The worthy Justice went on to the metropolis with a heavy heart; but on his return in the evening learned that his watch had been found by a poor woman, the wife of a sawyer, who made every inquiry till she found the owner.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—Since it has been understood here that the main trunk of the Railway is to come direct to the town, a new life seems to be infused. Mr. S. Phillips put up to auction, last week, no less than eight different houses and premises in different parts of the town, and the whole of these were disposed of to cash purchasers.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS — FRIDAY.—Present: Mr. Hardy P.M., and Doctor Forster, J.P. Mr. Abercrombie, of Five Dock, appeared on summons to answer the charge of his late schoolmaster, Thomas Melbourne, alias Colonel Melbourne. The gallant plaintiff being sworn, stated that he engaged with Mr. Abercrombie in August last to act as schoolmaster half the day and work in the garden or otherwise the other half; that he was to receive three shillings and sixpence per week, and the advantage of a boat to ferry persons across the water when required, which was to be equivalent to another three shillings and sixpence; he had not received the stipulated sum or the services of the boat, and therefore prayed their Worships to order the payment of the wages due to him. For the defence, Mr. Abercrombie stated that the plaintiff came to him in a state of destitution, without any clothes, and offered his services for his food, but he preferred giving him £10 a-year and the services of a boat to take the men from the boiling-down establishment to the opposite shore; that the plaintiff had been repeatedly drunk, neglected the children, and that some harness was found in his possession; he had left his service without leave, and he (Mr. A.) would call a witness to prove these facts. A Mr. Gaden was sworn, who instead of proving the above, stated that Melbourne was sent for to take service, and was not in a state of destitution, he had a clean shirt and trousers, two boxes of clothes, and that there had not been any thing for the boat to do. Their Worships ordered Mr. Abercrombie to pay, with the balance of wages the costs, making altogether £2 12s.

## NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

*(From our Correspondents.)*

### BATHURST.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening, about eight o'clock, an accident occured at Kelso, by which a horse was killed, and the life of Mr. Patrick White, of this town, seriously endangered. It appears that Mr. White had just come out of Shorthill's public-house, and had mounted his horse, the groom holding the stirrup at the time, when the animal suddenly reared and fell backwards on his head, fracturing his skull, in consequence of which he lingered until the next morning, when death put an end to his sufferings. Mr White, fortunately slipped backwards off the horse, coming down on the off side, by which he escaped the injuries that would have been the inevitable consequence had he maintained his seat on the saddle.

VAGRANCY. — On Saturday last, Margaret Garvie, a diminutive female, who is the mother of five children, the eldest not being above eight years of age, and whose husband has deserted her for some months, was brought before George Busby, Esq., J.P., under the following circumstances. It appears, that about ten o'clock, on the previous night, the Chief Constable, and Constable Finnerty, who were on the look out for another party, heard Mrs. Garvie, who was the worse for liquor at the time, using the most obscene language that could well be imagined to issue from the lips of any person, in consequence of which she was immediately taken to the watch-house. The charge being fully substantiated, and Mrs. Garvie having made her appearance before the Bench more than once or twice within a very short space of time, similarly charged, she was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour in Bathurst Gaol for three months. Her three youngest children were sent with her, having no protector, and it is extremely questionable whether they will not rather benefit than otherwise by the change.

STEALING IN A DWELLING HOUSE.—On the 4th instant Michael Quinn was committed for trial, for stealing some clothes and a bundle, the whole valued at £3, and being the property of a person named M'Clune, who was on the previous night sleeping in the same room with him, at the Cottage of Content, Kelso. M'Clune awaking in the night found the window up, and his property, as also the prisoner, missing. Under the prisoner's bed were found four sticks covered with large knots, some of which were nearly an inch long, and pointed. The ends of the sticks were also shod with iron and lead, and they had strings attached to the handles to wind round the hand, and prevent their being wrested from the holder; altogether they formed very formidable weapons.

ORANGE.—On the 27th March, Michael Conway and Thomas Glen were committed for trial, by J. A. Templer, Esq., J.P., the former for stealing from the person of Mary Cavenagh, a housewife containing thirty shillings, and the latter for stealing from the house of Mr. Piesley, a shawl and coat, the property of William Lee, junior, Esq.

BUSHRANGERS. — FURTHER PARTICULARS.—The robbers, who on Thursday evening attempted to stop the Carcour Mail, had, as I previously mentioned, robbed a Mrs. Doyle the same evening, but at the time I wrote I was not in a position to give you further particulars. It since appears that Mrs. Doyle, who is the wife of the innkeeper of that name at King's Plains, was proceeding from thence to Bathurst, in a light-cart, accompanied by an old man as driver, and having in her possession a considerable sum in cash. Upon reaching a turn in the road the robbers came up and demanded her money, upon which she threw them a purse containing two pounds, with which they appeared satisfied, as they did not proceed to search for more, but left her, intimating that they had further business on hand. On the mail overtaking Mrs. Doyle, she proceeded into Bathurst by it. The cowardly ruffians also missed a valuable booty in the mail, the passengers having a considerable sum amongst them. Immediately on the news of the attempt on the mail, and the robbery of Mrs. Doyle reaching Bathurst, the Chief Constable mounted two men and started them in pursuit, but up to a late hour on Sunday evening they had not returned.

THE WEATHER.—For the last eight or nine days we have had very delightful weather; warm, yet not oppressively so, being relieved by light, cool, invigorating breezes. During the early morn of Saturday, we had a slight hoar frost with us, the maiden frost of the season, although, I am informed, that on the Fish River it was felt a fortnight ago. We are still anxiously hoping for more rain to forward the progressive operations of agricultural industry

### MORETON BAY.

APRIL 3.—Business, owing to the season of the year, is very dull, but as the Assizes come in the early part of next month, we may anticipate an improvement. The late period of dry weather has impeded the boiling-down operations. Freights to Sydney are still scarce. The barque Cape Horn is waiting a few casks of tallow to fill up; she will probably sail on Saturday. The schooner Ann Mary goes round to the Richmond to load with cedar for the Sydney market. The schooner Mary Stewart is taking in pine, and will fill up, it is anticipated, towards the end of the week. The schooner Toroa has commenced taking in pine and wool; her departure is fixed for Sunday next.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The eldest son of Mr. Alcock, printer and publisher of the *Moreton Bay Free Press*, met with his death last week, caused by a fall from his horse the previous Sunday. Although no bones were broken, the serious internal injuries received precluded all hopes of recovery from the first.

BUILDING SOCIETY. — The progress of the Brisbane Building and Benefit Society is steady and encouraging to the shareholders. The facility afforded to persons in humble circumstances to obtain a home of their own is likely to be of vast benefit to all concerned, and lead to the erection of a better class of houses—brick and stone erections superseding those of wood. The average rate of interest hitherto given for the purchase of shares has exceeded 16 per cent.

LAND SALES.—Many parties in Brisbane are anxiously awaiting the advertising a second land sale of the year—three months having nearly elapsed since the last. A large quantity has, I hear, been applied for, and as funds are required by the Government for immigration purpose, the Executive would do well to bring forward sales of the Crown lands in these districts a little oftener than hitherto.

COTTON GROWING.—An effort was made last week by a few individuals to start an Agricultural and Horticultural Society in this district—one important object being to give prizes and premiums to the first exporters of cotton wool, &c., but owing, unfortunately to the general apathy of the Brisbane folks in all matters connected with their interests, the effort failed in getting a society formed; but we do hope that whilst the Assizes are on, and the town in consequence filled with visitors and up-country people, that another effort will be more successful than the last. The specimens already exhibited of the present season's growth are pronounced by competent judges to be good, and certain of finding a profitable market. I have no doubt that another year will witness some hundreds of acres of cotton plantations in successful operation.

## BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

*(From the Morning Chronicle, December 17.)*

YESTERDAY, the usual half-yearly meeting of the proprietors was held at the office of the Corporation, No. 8, Austin-friars, to hear a statement from the Directors respecting the position and prospects of the Bank. The attendance of shareholders was numerous. Mr. Oliver Farier, Chairman of the Board of Directors, occupied the chair.

The Secretary read the following statement of the Directors:—

1. The shareholders are aware that the meetings held at this period of the year are not for the purpose of submitting any statement of accounts, but in order to comply with the wish formerly expressed, that a more frequent communication than an annual one should be made from the Court. The Directors, therefore, on this occasion, beg to lay before the proprietary the following remarks upon the affairs of the bank.

2. The operations, during the half year which has passed since the period to which the last annual report referred, have continued to be conducted with steadiness and caution; and, from the latest advices received from the colonies, the results have proved satisfactory; while at some of the branches an increased amount of business has been transacted, and additional profit obtained.

3. The colonies generally exhibit gratifying evidence of progressive advancement, the market value of wool, the principal article of export, having been considerably enhanced during the present year, and at the same time the quantity of that and all other articles of export has materially increased.

4. A new feature of much importance to the welfare of the Australian colonies has recently presented itself, in the commencement of a commercial intercourse with California, which, if cautiously pursued by the colonists, cannot fail to be productive of beneficial results. The long-continued depression in the once flourishing colony of Van Diemen's Land will, it is hoped, thus be relieved by the creation of a new market for its agricultural produce, and by this means a healthy stimulus given to the present limited operations of the bank in that quarter.

5. The liquidation of the debt remaining due by the Bank of Australia proceeds satisfactorily. Under a very judicious arrangement entered into by the superintendent, Mr. J. J. Falconer, with the directors of that company (honourably and punctually carried out up to the latest advices received from the colony), it is confidently expected that the debt will be reduced to a very limited amount during the early part of the ensuing year.

6. Since the directors last met the proprietors, some progress has been made in the realisation of the securities held by the bank, and in the settlement of old accounts, and the directors will continue to avail themselves of the improving circumstances of the colony to carry out these objects to their completion. Although in some instances these realizations have fallen short of the estimates made by the directors, they are happy in being able to assure the shareholders that this has not been to such an extent as to disappoint the hope held out of an increased dividend; and having fully considered the position and prospects of the bank, they have the satisfaction to state their intention to pay in April next a dividend at the rate of 4 instead of 3 per cent. per annum. In accordance, however, with the intention expressed in the last report, they will not increase this rate, until all question as to the realisation of the securities held by the bank against the old dependencies be brought to a definite issue.

The Chairman then proceeded to address the shareholders. He said he had the gratification to announce, for the first time for some years, that the directors were enabled to give them so satisfactory a report; and he trusted that the forbearance and patience so long evinced by the shareholders was soon about to receive its reward. The finances of the bank were considerably improved, and in consequence of that the directors anticipated (as mentioned in the report) paying a 4 per cent. dividend to their proprietors. At Sydney they had had little business; but that was not to be wondered at, the bank being unpopular in that part in consequence of its having had to press heavily on parties there to pay the debt of the Australian Bank. When that pressure was removed, no doubt their affairs at Sydney would improve. At Melbourne business was very satisfactory, and was increasing very rapidly. At Adelaide they were afraid that their business was going on too rapidly; but those accounts which formerly gave them a great deal of uneasiness they had no reason now to apprehend any loss from. (Cheers.) They had taken every precautionary measure, and their advice had been followed out: and therefore from that quarter they had no new bad debts. The prospects of all the colonies were gratifying and hopeful. Wool had risen, is rising, and would rise; and to that they must look as the great source of their profits. The imports of tallow and copper had also very much increased. Just to give some idea of the increase in wool, he might mention that in 1816 the amount of wool for the year was 73,000 lbs.; and in the last year it was 36,000,000 lbs. He had also reason to believe that the intercourse they were carrying on with California would be a great advantage, and the directors would take care that in all their dealings with California they would not enter into any speculation whatever, but merely carry on with the greatest caution strictly business proceedings. He was glad to state that the debt due from the Bank of Australia was now put in such a tangible shape that they had every reason to expect its speedy liquidation. Mr. Falconer, their superintendent, had entered into a treaty with the directors of the Australian Bank, which was highly satisfactory; and he (the chairman) now took that opportunity of expressing his approbation of that gentleman's conduct. Up to the 1st of July the directors of the Bank of Australia had faithfully and honorably carried out the agreement, and by the 1st of January he believed there would not remain due a larger sum than would be necessary to prevent those who were still liable from imagining that they would escape scot free. The directors had been pressed to remit some part of the debt due from the Australian Company; but to that they could never consent. (Hear.) The debt had been swelled from £150,000 to upwards of £220,000, owing to the refusals of the Australian proprietors, but for that result they had only themselves to thank; and he believed that when they had wiped out the debt (and he gave them credit for acting with *bonâ fide* intentions) they would acknowledge that the Bank of Australasia had done more for them than they might have done. Having again referred to the progress being made in the recovery of those debts which had so long weighed down and crippled the energies of the company, the chairman said he trusted soon to be able to state that all the money made by the bank should go into the pockets of the shareholders, save and except such losses as must every year be incurred by any bank. (Hear, hear.) In April next a dividend of four instead of three per cent. would be paid; but after that the directors did not intend—until the whole debt was wiped out, and there was something over and above as a reserve fund—to recommend that there should be any further increase. (Applause.)

In reply to questions from Mr. Newsom and Mr. Sergeant Gaselee,

The Chairman afterwards added that the directors did not anticipate one farthing of loss from the stoppage of the Derwent Bank. They looked upon California mainly as an outlet for what had been hitherto almost a drug in the market—the agricultural produce of the Australian colonies. By their charter they had the power to establish a branch in New Zealand; but, situated as they have been of late years, the directors had not been able to turn their minds to the opening of new banks. Should the time come when it was necessary, and their capital was free, instead of being locked up as it had been, then he believed this bank would be able to compete in any part of the world.

Mr. Borradaile thought that they ought first to have a dividend of 5 per cent. before they went to New Zealand.

Mr. Henderson was then elected a director in the room of Mr. Brownrigg, resigned; and thanks having been cordially voted to the chairman and directors, and also to the secretary, the proceedings terminated.

*Printed and Published by* CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the* Morning Herald *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Wednesday, April 9,* 1851.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1510821